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ABSTRACT

This booklet presents statistical tables and graphs which were compiled to assist the delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services in formulating their arguments. The tables and graphs have been assigned to one or more of the 10 topic areas, but may also be applied to the three conference themes of Literacy, Productivity, and Democracy. The topic areas are: (1) Access; (2) Governance; (3) Marketing; (4) National Information Policy; (5) Networking; (6) Personnel; (7) Preservation; (8) Services/Programs; (9) Technology; and (10) Training End-Users. Statistics are presented on specific facets of the following general topics: U.S. population; unemployment; staff profiles for academic, public, and school libraries; libraries in state and Federal prisons; state and local government revenue and distribution; state and local government direct expenditures; voting population; copyright registration; gross national product (GNP); level of state effort; library circulation; state archives holdings; copyright registration; school dropouts; adult basic and secondary education; schools with computers for student instruction; wages and salaries; U.S. trade partners; U.S. households with selected media; Federal funding for research; and postsecondary institution enrollment. (MAB)

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STATISTICS IN SUPPORT OF THE TEN TOPIC AREAS

July 9 - 13, 1991

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INTRODUCTION

"He that gives a portion of his time and talent to the investigation of mathematical truth will come to all other questions with a decided advantage."
– Colton

In 1979, myriad individuals, as varied as the issues and concerns they brought with them, converged on Washington to exchange points of view and help set national policy with the intent to improve the quality of library and information services. The first White House Conference on Library and Information Services has come and gone, and more than a decade later, it is time to compare notes once again. We have collectively survived 12 years of societal change and upheaval, and so, new issues and concerns are in the national forefront in addition to those once espoused, albeit altered to fit the times.

METHODOLOGY

The statistical tables and graphs within this booklet were compiled to assist you in formulating your thoughts, ideas, and persuasive arguments. It is to be used as a resource tool; statistical interpretations have been left up to you. The U.S. Government, the largest collector, compiler, and disseminator of statistics, is the source for all data featured, but feel free to use additional statistical resources and support materials you feel might add dimension to your topic area.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

All Statistical tables and graphs have been assigned to one or more of the ten topic areas, but may also apply to the three themes of the White House Conference– Literacy, Productivity, and Democracy. The *Index To Statistical Tables* is arranged alphabetically by topic, and each table or graph is followed by a page number. For those tables or graphs that can be applied to more than one topic area, a listing for each can be found in the Index under the all assigned topic areas.

THE CONFERENCE RESOURCE CENTER

Additional statistics, available in both hardcopy and online, can be found in the Conference Resource Center where a staff of librarians and a trained statistician will be more than happy to assist you.

Here's hoping for a productive and enjoyable conference!

The Editors

Amy B. Keyser, MLS
Lawrence LaMoure, MA

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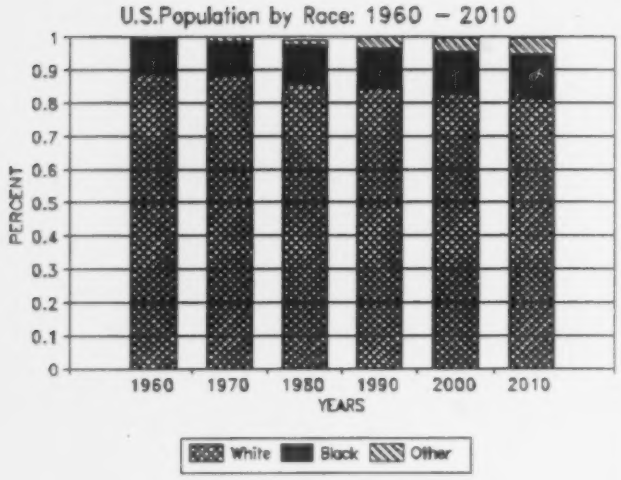
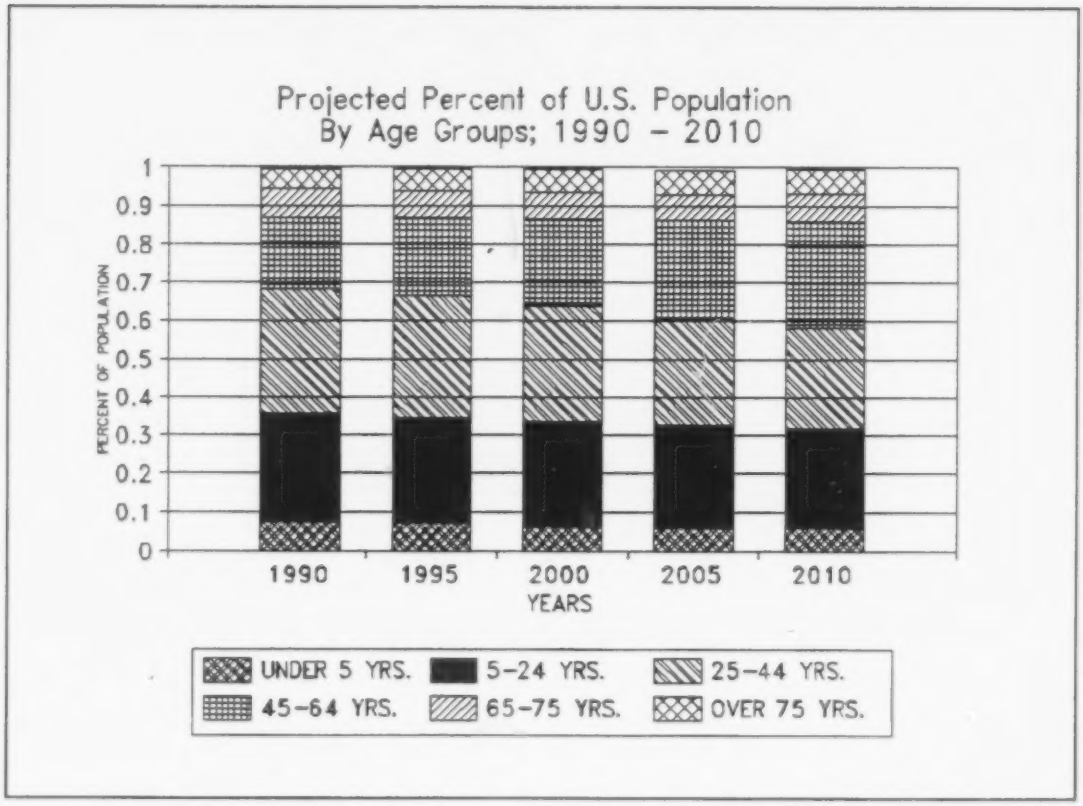


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Current Population Reports.

Note: Prior to 1980 the U.S. Bureau of the Census attempted to collect data by race in terms of biological stock of the respondents. Beginning with the 1980 Census, the concept of race as now used by the Bureau does not denote any clear–cut scientific definition. Since 1980 data on race has been obtained by self identification by respondents and represents self–classification according to the race with which they identify.

- Between 1960 and 1990, the White race declined 5% as a percent of the total population of the United States. This trend is expected to continue for the next 20 years during which the White race will decline an additional 3%.
- During the same time periods the Black race increased 2% and is projected to increase an additional 1% between 1990 and 2010.
- The largest increase occurred in the Other Race category, which is composed of Native Americans and Asians. This race category increased 3% between 1960 and 1990 and is expected to increase an additional 2% in the next 20 years.
- Between 1980 and 1990, Native Americans increased 430,000 compared to 3.5 million Asians; but declined 6% compared to a 6% increase for asians.

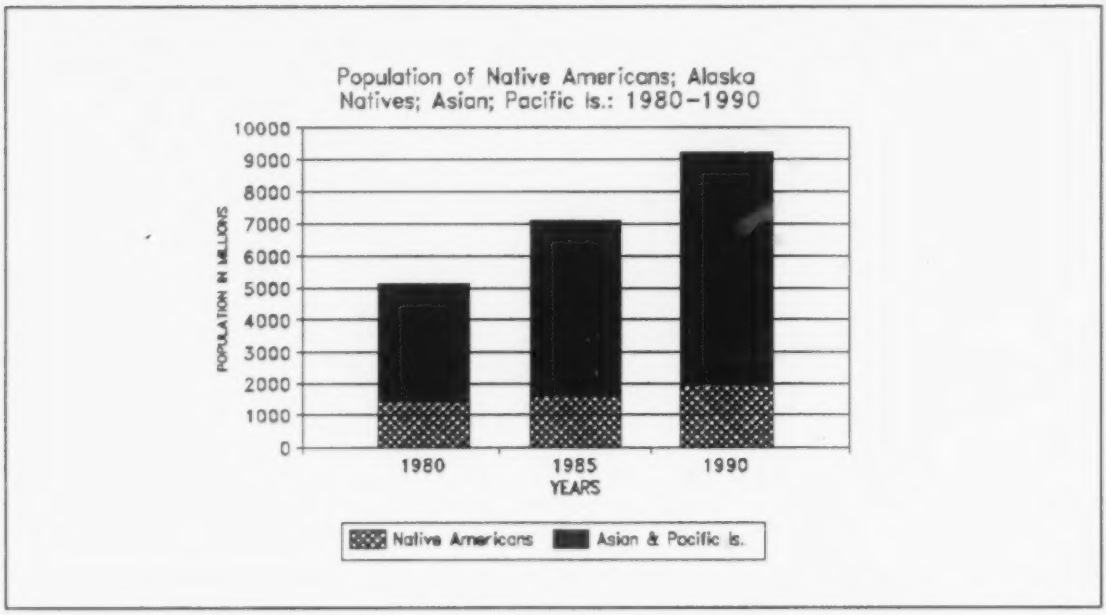


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Current Population Projections

- Between 1990 and 2010 the population over the age of 45 is expected to increase 10% percent while the population below 45 will decrease by the same amount.

- The population under age 5 will represent 6% of the total population of the country by 2010, a decline for this age group of 2% from the 1990 level. Age 5 to 24 will compose 26% of the total, a decline of 3%. The age group 25 - 44 is expected to be 28%, a decline of 5%.

- The largest increase will occur in the age group 45 - 64 which should compose 28% of the total, a 9% increase from the 1990 level. The 65 - 74 category should remain the same as the current level of about 7%. The over 75 group is expected to increase by 1% from the 1990 level of 5%.

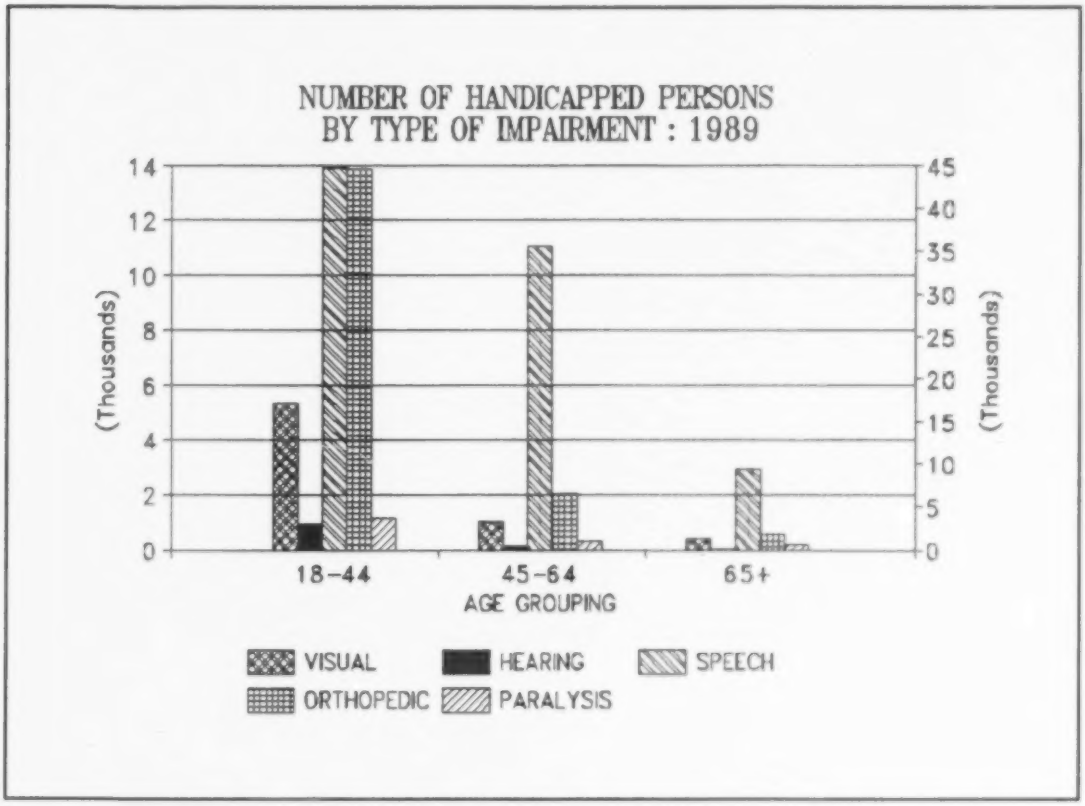


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Current Population Reports.

Note: Prior to 1980 the U.S. Bureau of the Census attempted to collect data by race in terms of biological stock of the respondents. Beginning with the 1980 Census, 15 groups were listed in the race item of the questionnaire. As a result, since 1980, data on race has been obtained by self identification by respondents and represents self-classification according to the race with which they identify.

Since 1980 data has been presented for the race categories of White, Black, and Other Races. This latter ategory is composed primarily of Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, and Asians. The table above presents data for the Other Races category.

- Between 1980 and 1990, Native Americans increased 430,000 compared to a 3.5 million increase for Asians. Despite the increase in population they declined as a percent of the Other Races category by 6%, compared to a 6% increase for Asians.



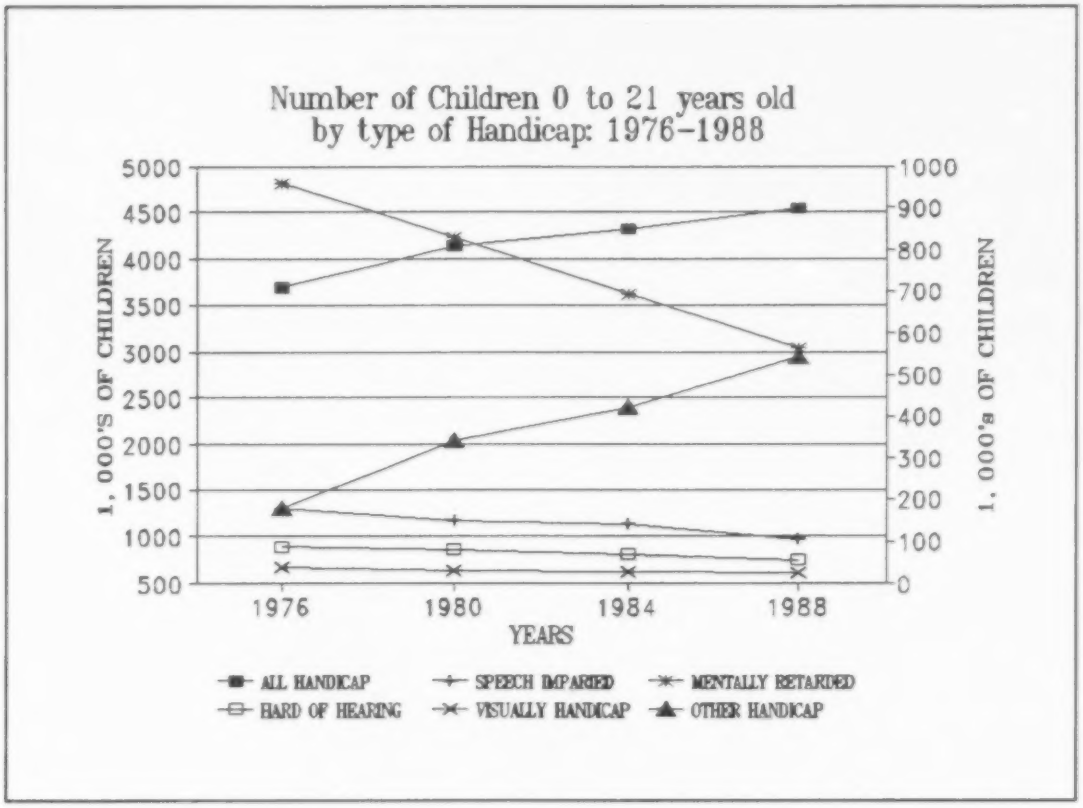
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Survey: 1989.

- Except for persons with speech impairment, approximately 75% of handicapped adults are between ages 18 and 44. Individuals with orthopedic impairment constitute the largest category with 44,000,000.

- In the age category 18 to 44, orthopedic impairment represents the largest category of impairment with 44,651,000 individuals (65.6%) of all individuals with the major handicapping conditions, followed by 13,917,000 (20,4%) with speech impairments and 3,010,000 (4.4%) with hearing impairment.

- In the age category 44 to 64 orthopedic impairment does not represent the largest category of impairment. Speech impairment is the largest group with 11,051,000 (57.3%) followed by orthopedic with 6,537,000 (33.9%) and visual with 1,029,000 (5.4%).

- For the age group 65 and over, the number of impaired persons is smaller than any other age group; but the percentages each type of impairment represents is about the same as the age category 44-64 cited above.

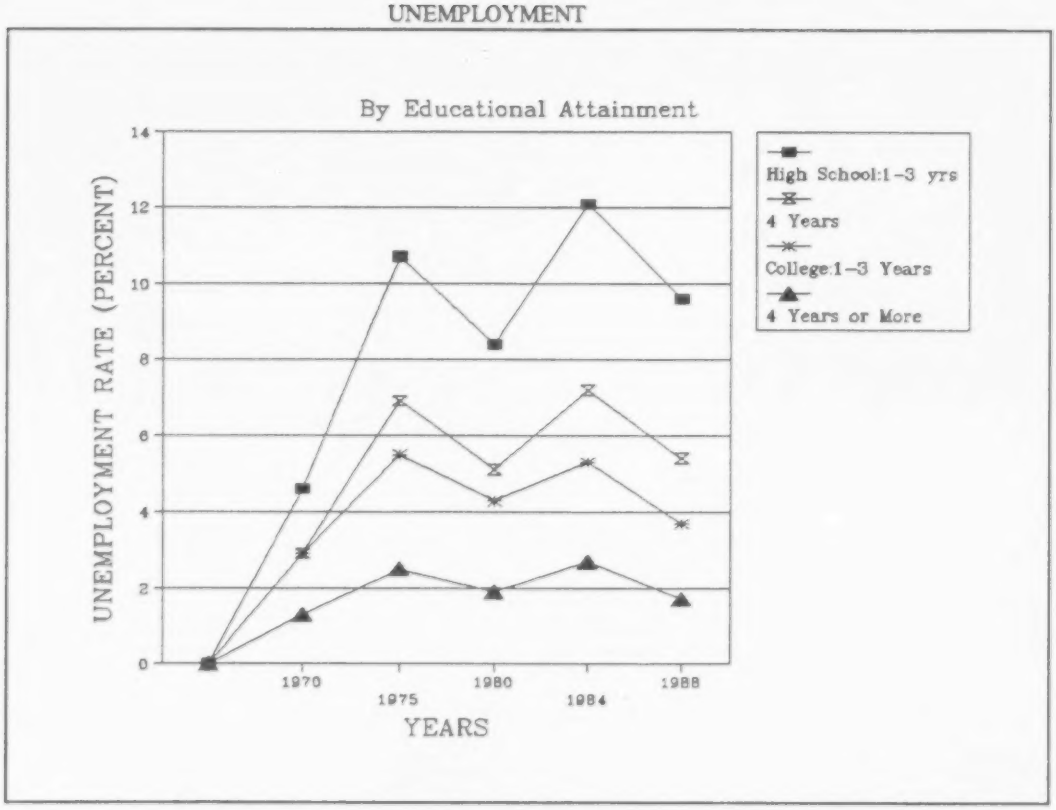


Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, 12th Annual Report to Congress.

Note: In the graph presented above the scale on the left should be read for: All Handicap; Mentally Retarded; and Other Handicap. The scale on the right should be used for: Hard of Hearing; Speech Impaired; Visually Handicap. The category of Other Handicap includes: Emotionally disturbed; Orthopedically Handicapped; Multihandicapped; Preschool Handicapped; and Other Health Impaired.

- The number of Handicap Children, ages 0 to 21, increased between 1976 and 1988 by 23% In 1988 the total number of Handicap Children was 4,544,000.
- Most of the major types of impaired conditions have declined over this period. Mentally Impaired declined for the period 41% to a 1988 level of 564,000; Hard of Hearing fell from 87,000 in 1976 to 56,000 in 1988; Visually and Speech Impaired had similar patterns.
- The one category that showed growth was the area of All Other Handicap. It went from 1,306,000 to 2,934,000 in the 12 year period, representing a doubling of that number.

UNEMPLOYMENT



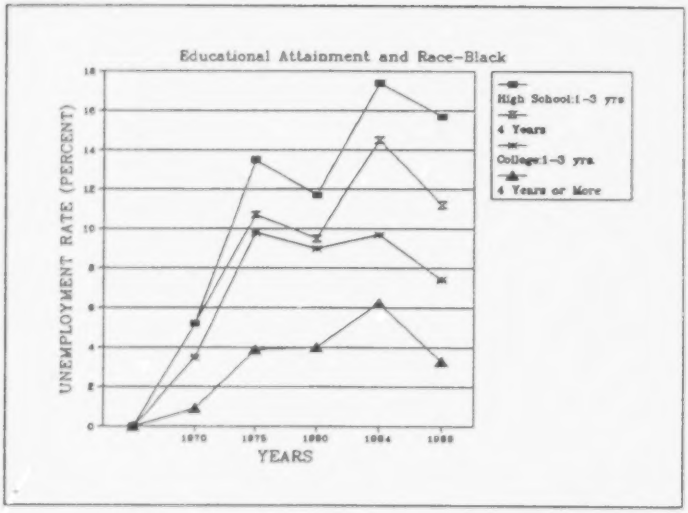
[In percent. As of March, 1989. Civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. Based on Current Population Survey] Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307 and unpublished data.

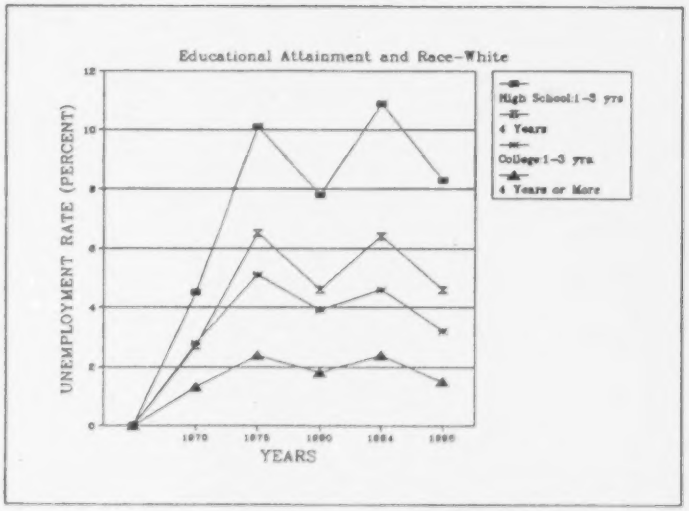
- From 1970 to 1988, an 18-year period, the Unemployment Rate varied from a high of 9% in 1983, to a low of 3.3% in 1970. Spanning this 18-year period, the Unemployment Rate for an individual with less a high school degree was more than twice the National Average, and approximately 8% higher than the Unemployment Rate for a College Graduate (4 years or More). In 1970, the Unemployment Rate for individuals with less than a high school degree was approximately 1/3 higher than the National Average.

- In 1970, the Unemployment Rate for an individual with less than high school degree (1-3 years), was 4.6% compared with a College Graduate with an Unemployment Rate of 1.3%.

- In 1988, The Unemployment Rate for an individual with less than a high school degree (1-3 years), was 9.6% compared with a College Graduate (4 years or More), with an Unemployment Rate of 1.7%.

UNEMPLOYMENT





[In percent. As of March, 1989. Civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. Based on Current Population Survey] Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307 and unpublished data.

- In 1970, the Unemployment Rate for Blacks without a high school degree (1–3 years), was seven-tenths of 1% higher than Whites without a high school degree. In 1988, the Unemployment Rate for Blacks without a high school degree (1–3 years), was 7.4% higher than Whites.
- The Unemployment Rate for Blacks without a high school degree during the 18–year period (1970–1988) increased 200%, while the White Unemployment Rate increased 84%.
- For White College Graduates during the 18–year period (1970–1988), the Unemployment Rate remained virtually the same, while the Unemployment Rate for Black College Graduates increased 266%.
- Generally, the more education attained, the lower the unemployment rate.

State Level of Effort Comparing DPI to Library Income, Ranked By State, 1989

State	Per Capita Disposable Income		Per Capita Library Income	
	Actual Dollars	Nat'l Rank	Actual Dollars	Nat'l Rank
ALABAMA	$11,040	44	$8.44	45
ALASKA	$16,357	7	$26.03	4
ARIZONA	$13,017	26	$15.64	19
ARKANSAS	$10,670	48	$5.88	50
CALIFORNIA	$16,035	9	$17.28	17
COLORADO	$14,110	18	$19.31	13
CONNECTICUT	$19,096	1	$23.08	7
DELAWARE	$14,654	13	$9.28	40
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	$17,464	3	$29.28	3
FLORIDA	$14,338	17	$14.18	24
GEORGIA	$12,886	29	$9.78	38
HAWAII	$14,374	16	$15.33	20
IDAHO	$11,190	41	$11.31	33
ILLINOIS	$15,150	10	$19.41	12
INDIANA	$12,834	30	$19.47	11
IOWA	$12,475	34	$13.23	28
KANSAS	$13,235	25	$14.11	25
KENTUCKY	$11,081	43	$8.61	43
LOUISIANA	$10,890	45	$12.11	31
MAINE	$12,955	27	$10.89	35
MARYLAND	$16,397	6	$21.83	8
MASSACHUSETTS	$17,456	4	$21.07	9
MICHIGAN	$14,094	19	$14.65	22
MINNESOTA	$14,037	21	$18.63	14
MISSISSIPPI	$9,612	51	$7.13	49
MISSOURI	$13,340	22	$12.67	30
MONTANA	$11,264	40	$8.74	42
NEBRASKA	$12,773	33	$11.69	32
NEVADA	$14,799	12	$13.69	26
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$17,049	5	$17.31	16
NEW JERSEY	$18,615	2	$23.61	5
NEW MEXICO	$10,752	47	$9.15	41
NEW YORK	$16,036	8	$29.61	2
NORTH CAROLINA	$12,259	35	$11.02	34
NORTH DAKOTA	$11,388	39	$4.54	51
OHIO	$13,326	23	$30.04	1
OKLAHOMA	$10,875	46	$9.49	39
OREGON	$12,776	32	$14.91	21
PENNSYLVANIA	$14,072	20	$10.42	37
RHODE ISLAND	$14,636	14	$14.23	23
SOUTH CAROLINA	$11,102	42	$7.84	47
SOUTH DAKOTA	$11,611	38	$10.53	36
TENNESSEE	$12,212	36	$7.55	48
TEXAS	$12,777	31	$8.48	44
UTAH	$10,564	49	$13.45	27
VERMONT	$12,941	28	$12.75	29
VIRGINIA	$15,050	11	$16.09	18
WASHINGTON	$14,508	15	$23.54	6
WEST VIRGINIA	$10,306	50	$8.01	46
WISCONSIN	$13,296	24	$17.51	15
WYOMING	$11,667	37	$20.06	10

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and U.S. Department of Education

DPI to Library Income

* This table is a simple measure of the individual state's Level of Effort to support Public Libraries. It displays the amount of Disposable Personal Income on a per capita basis for each state and the per capita income for Public Libraries in 1989.

* Per Capita Disposable Income (DPI) is defined as the amount of funds available for expenditure to each state resident after all taxes (Federal, State, and Local) have been deducted.

* Library Income is defined as all income received by Public Libraries, per state, less capital income and income from federal sources for the year 1989.

* Both Disposable Personal Income and Library Income have been ranked for the purposes of this table. If the ranking is higher in the Disposable Personal Income column than the corresponding ranking in the Per Capita Library Income column, then it is one indication that those States with the higher DPI have not placed as high a value on library support as they could, or should, in relation to the amount of funds available for this purpose.

Total Annual Circulation For Public Libraries: 1989

State	Number of Libraries	Responding Libraries	CIRCULATION		Rank
			Total	Per Capita	
ALABAMA	200	191	11,574,358	3.38	48
ALASKA	88	83	3,092,604	5.74	27
ARIZONA	83	81	20,984,934	6.11	23
ARKANSAS	38	38	7,938,766	3.51	47
CALIFORNIA	169	167	141,140,984	4.93	32
COLORADO	134	134	20,483,006	6.18	22
CONNECTICUT	192	173	21,491,818	6.92	14
DELAWARE	29	29	2,495,231	3.72	43
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1,979,475	3.15	50
FLORIDA	115	101	50,303,509	3.93	41
GEORGIA	53	50	22,667,969	3.51	46
HAWAII	1	1	6,561,905	6.48	18
IDAHO	111	104	5,344,744	6.03	25
ILLINOIS	597	597	66,294,498	6.59	17
INDIANA	238	236	41,330,293	7.92	7
IOWA	494	494	21,848,060	7.50	10
KANSAS	317	316	15,676,638	8.00	6
KENTUCKY	115	115	17,536,710	4.85	34
LOUISIANA	64	64	16,925,642	4.03	40
MAINE	238	234	6,499,673	6.45	19
MARYLAND	24	24	43,767,483	9.73	1
MASSACHUSETTS	348	329	35,596,619	6.08	24
MICHIGAN	379	368	43,266,267	4.66	35
MINNESOTA	133	133	36,938,320	8.73	4
MISSISSIPPI	46	46	7,756,552	2.94	51
MISSOURI	142	136	29,408,302	6.66	15
MONTANA	81	78	3,874,754	4.39	37
NEBRASKA	261	249	9,776,471	7.30	12
NEVADA	26	26	4,838,024	3.63	44
NEW HAMPSHIRE	229	214	6,682,186	6.21	20
NEW JERSEY	313	300	37,357,444	4.88	33
NEW MEXICO	70	66	6,539,906	5.48	31
NEW YORK	759	759	108,763,148	6.19	21
NORTH CAROLINA	100	99	29,138,437	4.44	36
NORTH DAKOTA	93	55	2,135,319	5.69	28
OHIO	250	250	101,045,230	9.31	2
OKLAHOMA	106	100	14,860,871	5.49	30
OREGON	123	122	19,906,349	7.80	9
PENNSYLVANIA	441	441	44,214,063	3.83	42
RHODE ISLAND	51	46	5,255,961	5.60	29
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	40	11,080,333	3.55	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	110	99	4,236,602	8.46	5
TENNESSEE	178	1	15,668,381	3.20	49
TEXAS	468	456	62,025,431	4.22	38
UTAH	69	67	12,099,757	7.17	13
VERMONT	200	159	2,917,578	5.88	26
VIRGINIA	88	88	38,969,016	6.66	16
WASHINGTON	70	70	40,947,111	9.08	3
WEST VIRGINIA	98	98	8,049,627	4.17	39
WISCONSIN	372	370	35,934,683	7.39	11
WYOMING	23	23	3,788,185	7.89	8
TOTAL	8968	8521	1,329,009,227	5.60	

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.
Public Libraries in 50 States and the District of Columbia: 1989

Total Annual Circulation

- In 1989, the State of Maryland had the highest total annual circulation activity per population served (9.73 items), and the highest total annual cummulative total (43,767,483) for all 24 reporting public libraries.
- In 1989, the State of Mississippi had the lowest total annual circulation activity per population served (2.94 items), and the lowest total annual cummulative total (7,756,552) for all 46 reporting public libraries.
- In 1989, the median per capita circulation was 6.03 items.
- Only 3 States (Maryland, Ohio, and Washington) had more than 9 items in circulation in their public libraries on an annual per capita basis.
- In 1989, the Average Circulation Per Capita Per Year for public libraries was 5.60.

STATE PRISON LIBRARIES			
NUMBER AND RATIO OF MLS-DEGREED LIBRARIANS: 1990			
STATE	# LIBRARIES	# MLS-LIBRARIANS*	RATIO OF MLS-LIBRARIAN TO LIBRARY
TOTAL	526	251	0.48
Alabama	2	1	0.50
Alaska	14	Not Reported	0.00
Arizona	15	8	0.53
Arkansas	0	0	0.00
California	20	1	0.05
Colorado	13	4	0.31
Connecticut	11	9	0.82
Delaware	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
D.C.	1	2	2.00
Florida	42	12	0.29
Georgia	27	3	0.11
Hawaii	10	5	0.50
Idaho	5	0	0.00
Illinois	22	14	0.64
Indiana	10	4	0.40
Iowa	7	0	0.00
Kansas	6	3	0.50
Kentucky	7	3	0.43
Louisiana	9	0	0.00
Maine	4	0	0.00
Maryland	12	11	0.92
Massachusetts	9	4	0.44
Michigan	33	28	0.85
Minnesota	9	4	0.44
Mississippi	3	0	0.00
Missouri	15	2	0.13
Montana	2	0	0.00
Nebraska	7	0	0.00
Nevada	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
New Hampshire	1	0	0.00
New Jersey	12	10	0.83
New Mexico	6	3	0.50
New York	62	46	0.74
North Carolina	5	2	0.40
North Dakota	1	0	0.00
Ohio	21	15	0.71
Oklahoma	14	2	0.14
Oregon	4	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	15	8	0.53
Rhode Island	1	1	1.00
South Carolina	13	12	0.92
South Dakota	3	1	0.33
Tennessee	13	8	0.62
Texas	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Utah	2	0	0.00
Vermont	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Virginia	15	6	0.40
Washington	9	5	0.56
West Virginia	1	0	0.00
Wisconsin	10	6	0.60
Wyoming	3	0	0.00

* Numbers do not include position vacancies. Differs from the Not Reported category.

Source: Bureau of Federal Prisons and the Directory of State Prison Librarians. Prepared by Maryland Correctional Education Libraries

State Prison Libraries

* In 1990, there were approximately 526 State Prison Libraries and approximately 251 MLS-Degreed State Prison Librarians, for an average of .48 professional librarians per prison.

* Excluding States with one prison, South Carolina (.92) and Maryland (.92) have the highest ratio of Professional Librarian per State Prison, followed closely by Michigan (.85) and New Jersey (.83).

* Excluding States with one prison, the three lowest ratios of Professional Librarian per State Prison are California (.05) with the lowest, Georgia (.11), and Missouri (.13).

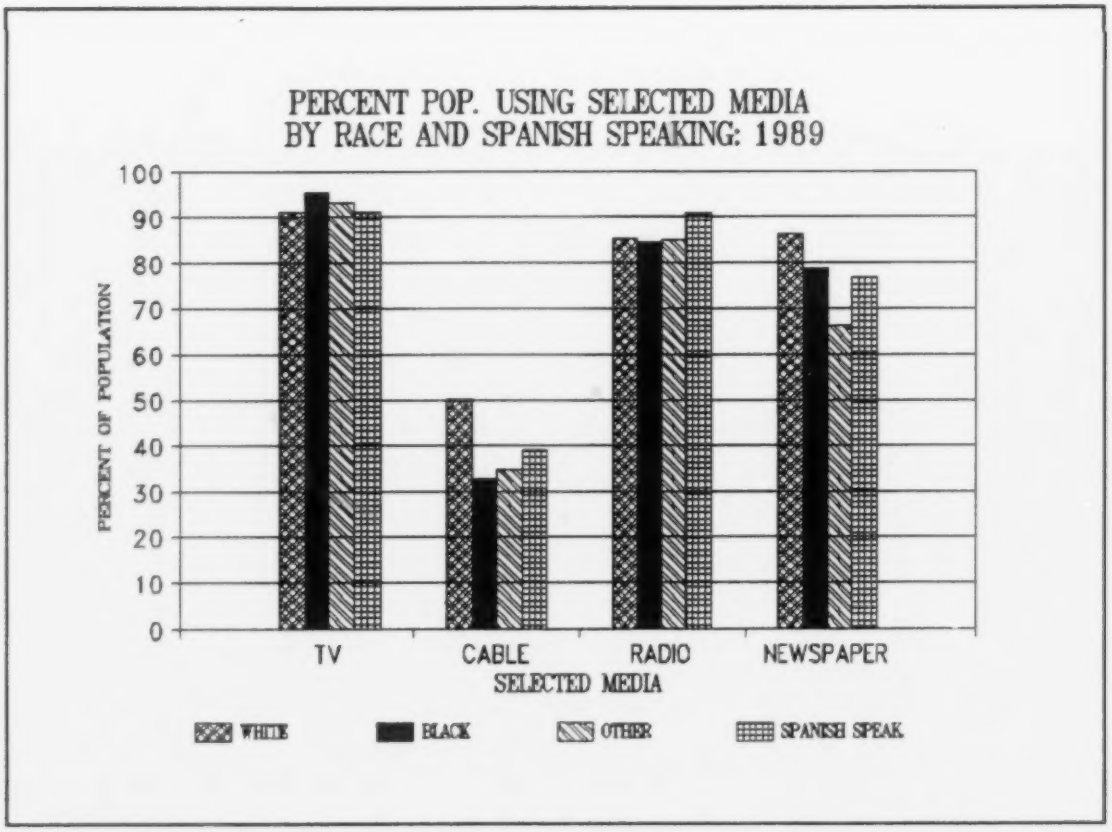
NUMBER OF FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES: 1991		
TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	ONSITE LIBRARY
TOTAL	88	67
Penitentiaries	6	6
Federal Correctional Institutions	36	36
Metropolitan Correctional Centers	5	5
Medical Units	2	2
Camps	15	15
Detention Centers	3	3
Satellite Facilities	21	?

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

- The Bureau of Prisons affords an inmate reasonable access to legal materials and counsel, and reasonable opportunity to prepare legal documents. The Warden shall establish an inmate law library, and procedures for access to legal reference materials and to legal counsel, and for preparation of legal documents.

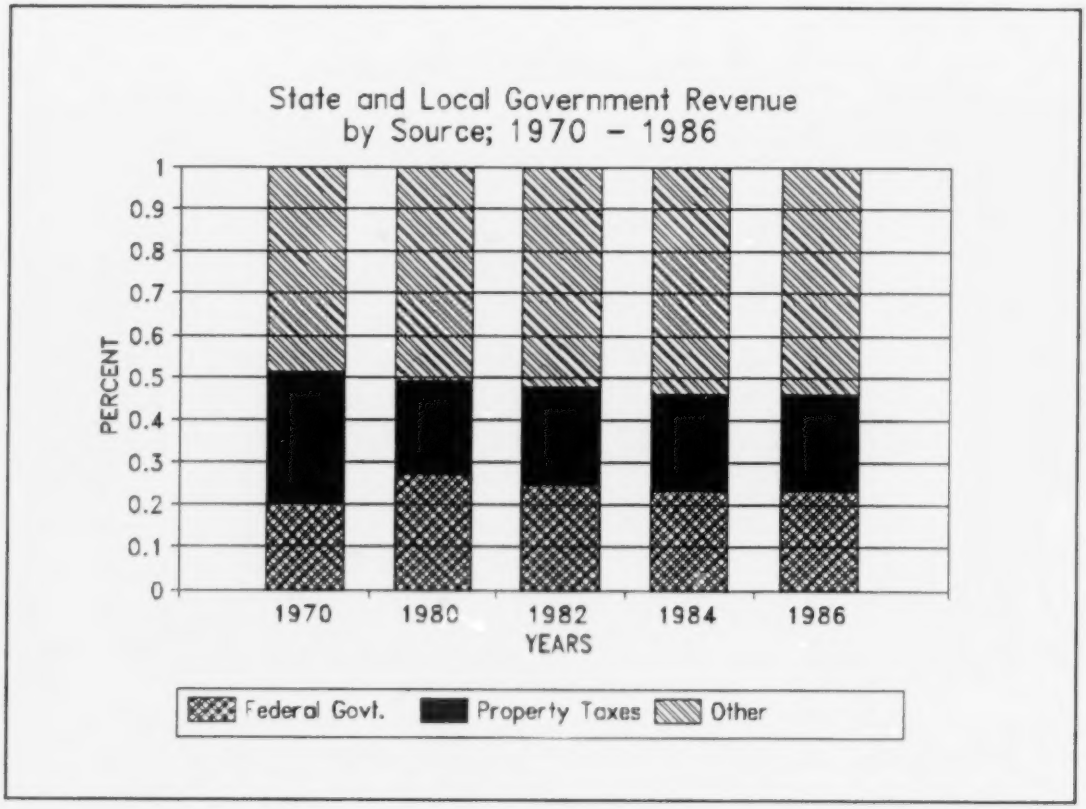
- "Main" and "Basic" Law Libraries: a) The Warden of each institution shall establish a main law library which shall contain the materials enumerated in Attachment 1. All materials specified in Attachment 1 are required unless the item is out of print. Institutions shall replace volumes which are misplaced or destroyed within a reasonable time after staff becomes aware of the loss, b) A basic law library shall contain those materials specifeid in Attachment 2. All materials specified in Attachment 2 are required unless the item is out of print. Institutions shall replace volumes which are misplaced or destroyed within a reasonable time after staff becomes aware of the loss.

  Note: Attachments referred to above are available in the Conference Resource Center.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1989

- For all races, as well as the Spanish speaking population, better than 91% view television. Blacks have the highest rate of use with 95.5%.
- Cable television is used by 50.2% of the White population, followed by the Spanish speaking segment with 38.9%. Blacks have the lowest percentage of use with 32.7%
- The Spanish speaking population had the highest percentage of radio use at 90.8%. The second highest rate of use was recorded by the White population at 85.4%; but this number is 5% lower than the number one group. Blacks had the lowest rate of use at 84.5%.
- 86.5% of the White population use newspapers followed by Blacks with 78.8% and Spanish speaking with 76.7%. The lowest usage rate was achieved by the "other" population with 66.3%. (The "other" population category is composed of Native Americans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.)

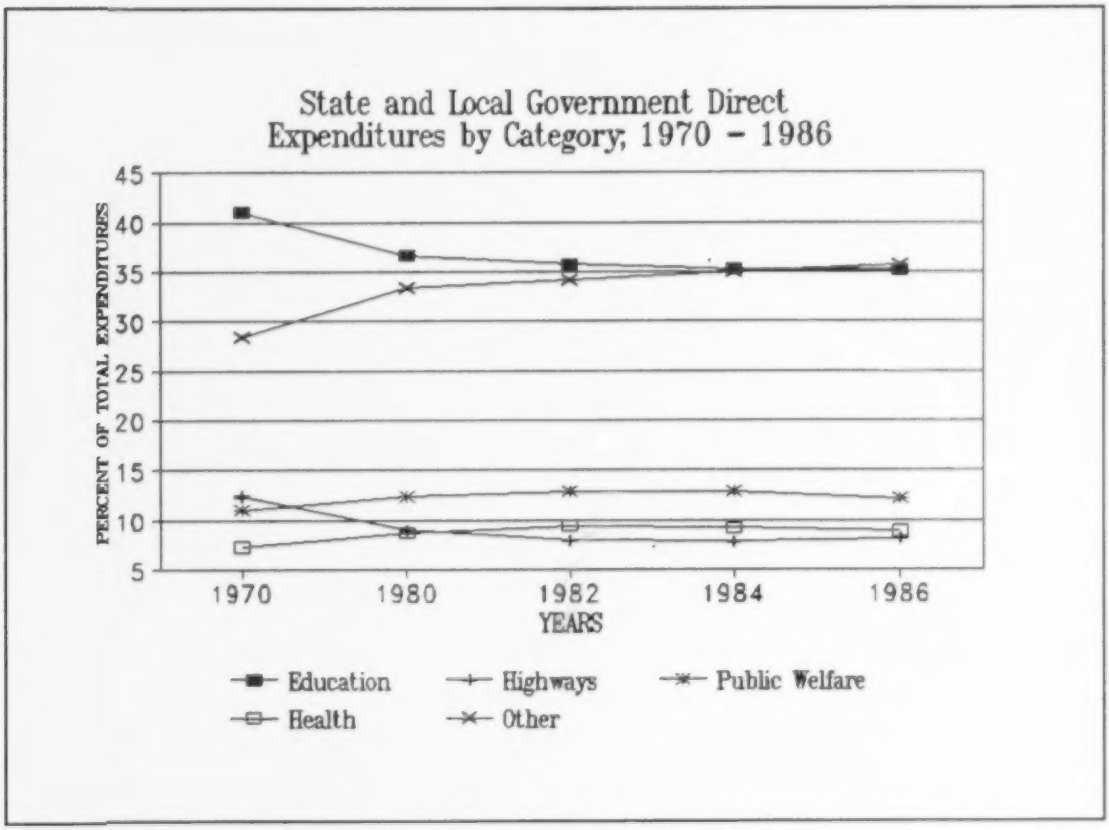


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, Annual Report.

- Between 1970 and 1980 the federal portion of State and local government budgets increased 7%; however, between 1980 and 1986 the total declined 4% making the federal share over the 16 year period a modest 3% gain.

- Property Taxes, a traditional source for State and local revenue declined 9% between 1970 and 80. The relative portion property taxes represent of the total State and Local government budgets has remained constant since 1980.

- Other income sources, e.g. income taxes, sales taxes, fees, gasoline taxes, and lottery income, has grown between 1970 and 80 by only 2%. However, since 1980 it has increased by 4%.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Governments Division, Government Finances Annual Series.

- Traditionally State and Local Governments spend the largest portion of their budgets for Education. Between 1970 and 1980 expenditures for education declined approximately 5.5%. However since 1980, Education has declined only .5%
- Expenditures for Highways and local transportation had a similar pattern during this period with a decline of 4% between 1970 and 1980 and virtually no change during the 1980's.
- Public Welfare and Public Health increased only slightly during the period, While expenditures for Other services increased 7%. Other services is composed of; Police; Fire; Corrections; Sewerage and Sanitation; Housing; Government Administration; and Interest on Debt.
- The largest increase in the Other services portion of state and local budgets is the criminal justice system.

Federal Aid to State and Local Governments: 1970–1989

[In Millions of Dollars. For Fiscal Year Ending In 1989. Includes Trust Funds]

Type of Aid, Function, and Major Program	1970	1980	1989 est.
National defense	**37**	**93**	**232**
Natural resources and environment	**411**	**5,363**	**3,736**
Environmental Protection Agency	194	4,603	2,870
Energy	**25**	**499**	**437**
Agriculture	**604**	**569**	**1,715**
Transportation	**4,599**	**13,087**	**18,188**
Airports	83	590	1,123
Highways	4,395	9,209	13,509
Railroads	–	54	25
Urban mass transit	105	3,129	3,434
Commerce and housing credit	**4**	**3**	**–**
Community and regional development	**1,780**	**6,486**	**4,316**
Appalatian development	184	335	101
Community development block grants	–	3,902	3,065
Urban renewal	1,054	214	–
Education, employment, training, social services	**6,417**	**21,862**	**22,359**
Compensitory education for the disabled	1,470	3,370	4,207
School improvement programs	86	523	877
Bilingual immigrants and refugee education	–	166	124
Federally affected areas impact aid	622	622	710
Vocational and adult education	285	854	807
Library and learning resources	105	158	113
Work incentives	81	383	97
Social services–block grants to States	574	2,763	2,689
Human development	390	1,548	2,249
Employment and training assistance	954	6,191	3,070
Temporary employment assistance	(X)	1,797	–
Health	**3,849**	**15,758**	**36,615**
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health	146	679	927
Medicaid	2,727	13,957	34,292
Income security	**5,795**	**18,495**	**33,389**
Assistance payment program	4,142	7,273	11,322
Food stamps–administration	559	413	1,373
Child nutrition and special milk programs	379	3,388	4,491
Housing assistance	436	3,435	9,166
Veterans benefits and services	**18**	**90**	**128**
Adminstration of justice	**42**	**529**	**359**
General government	**479**	**8,616**	**2,090**
General revenue sharing	(X)	3,829	(Z)
TOTAL: Grant-in-Aid Shared Revenue	**24,065**	**91,451**	**123,563**

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government,* annual.

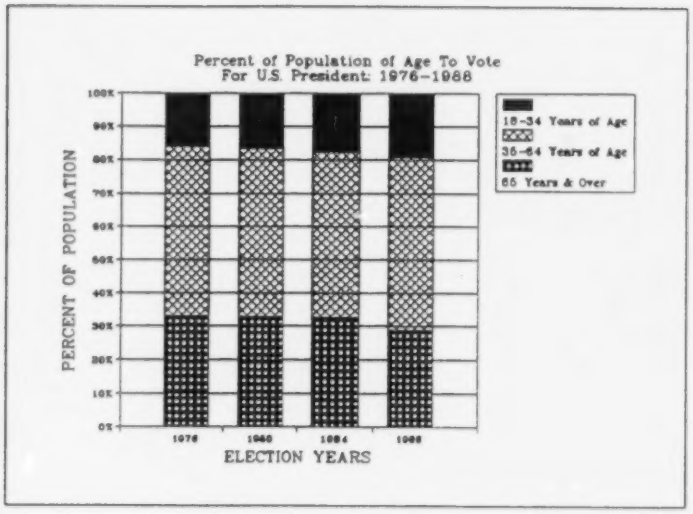
Federal Aid To State and Local Governments: 1970–1989

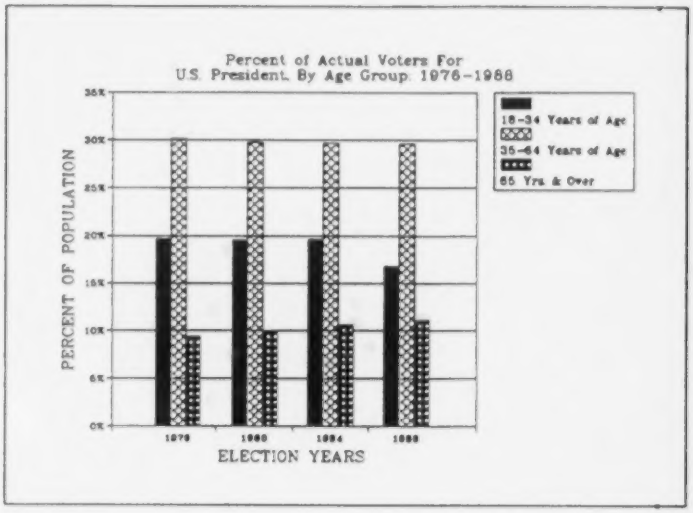
- In 1970, 26.6% of Federal Aid to State and Local Governments went to Education, Employment, Training, and Social Services. The second largest category was Income Security, consisting of Assistance Payments, Food Stamps, Child Nutrition, and Housing Assistance, with 24%. The third and fourth categories were Transportation with 19% and Health with 16%.

- In 1980, as in 1970, the same pattern of federal aid prevailed, but all the major categories were receiving less support than in 1970. New categories were beginning to emerge, namely Natural Resources and Environment.

- By 1989, a different pattern of support had emerged: Education, Employment, Training, and Social Services had declined from 26.6% of all Federal Aid to State and Local Governments in 1970 to 18.9% (a 5% drop), and fell from the largest category to the third largest. The largest category was Health, with 29.6%, a 13% increase from its 1970 level, and the second largest category was Income Security.

VOTING


Percent of Population of Age To Vote
For U.S. President: 1976-1988
PERCENT OF POPULATION
ELECTION YEARS
18-34 Years of Age
35-64 Years of Age
65 Years & Over


Percent of Actual Voters For
U.S. President, By Age Group: 1976-1988
PERCENT OF POPULATION
ELECTION YEARS
18-34 Years of Age
35-64 Years of Age
65 Yrs. & Over

Source: [As of November 1989. Covers civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and over. Includes aliens.] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Current Population Reports. Data reported covers only presidential elections for the years specified.

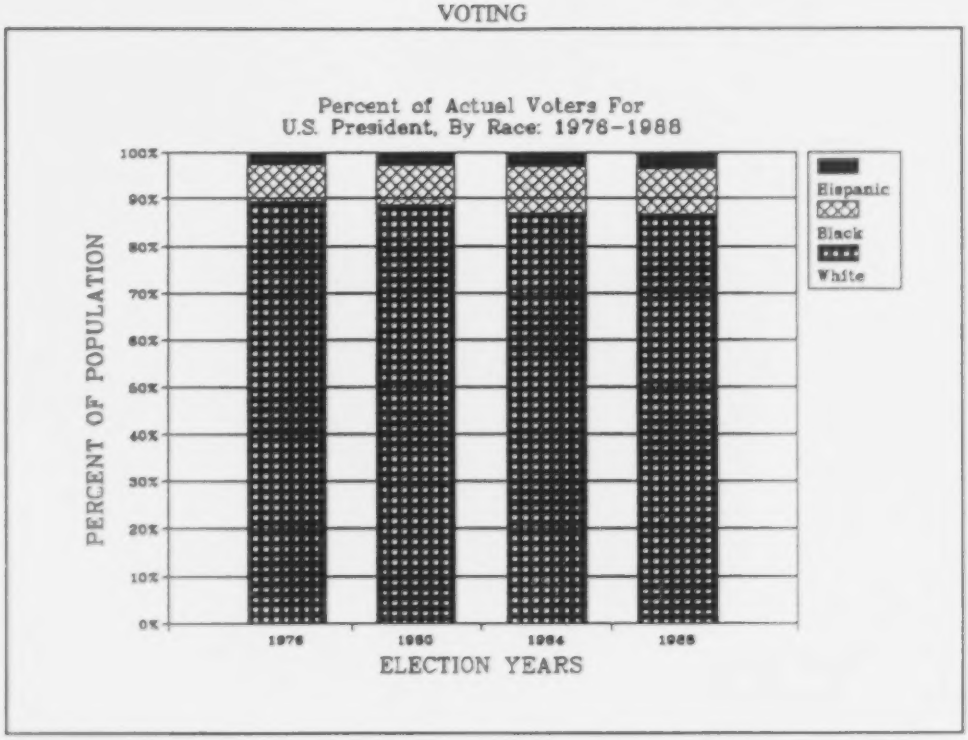
Note: The graph presented above to the left, represents 100% of the population who are legally of age to vote in a United States presidential election. It does not indicate what percent of the total U.S. population are registered voters.
The graph on the right indicates what percent of the "of age" population actually voted in the specified presidential elections.

- The number of 18–34 year olds eligible to vote declined by 4% between 1976 and 1988. The number of these eligible voters who actually voted in the 1988 presidential election was 16.7%, which represented a 12% decline from their 1976 level. The largest decline in their participation rate occurred between 1984 and 1988, with a 3% drop.

- The 35–64 year old category had been the most constant during the period of 1976–1988; having had the largest percent of "of age" voters, with approximately 50% of the total population, this percentage had remained static since 1976. Of the 50% eligible to vote, 29.6% actually voted in 1988 compared to 30.2% in 1976, showing little change in voting participation between 1976–1988.

- The population of 65 and over eligible voters increased by 2% between 1976–1988. Actual voters from this age group represented 11.1% of all who voted in 1988, which was a 3.5% gain from their 9.3% in 1976.

VOTING



Source: [As of November 1989. Covers civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and over. Includes aliens.] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Current Population Reports. Data reported covers only presidential elections for the years specified.

Note: Hispanic persons may be of any race.

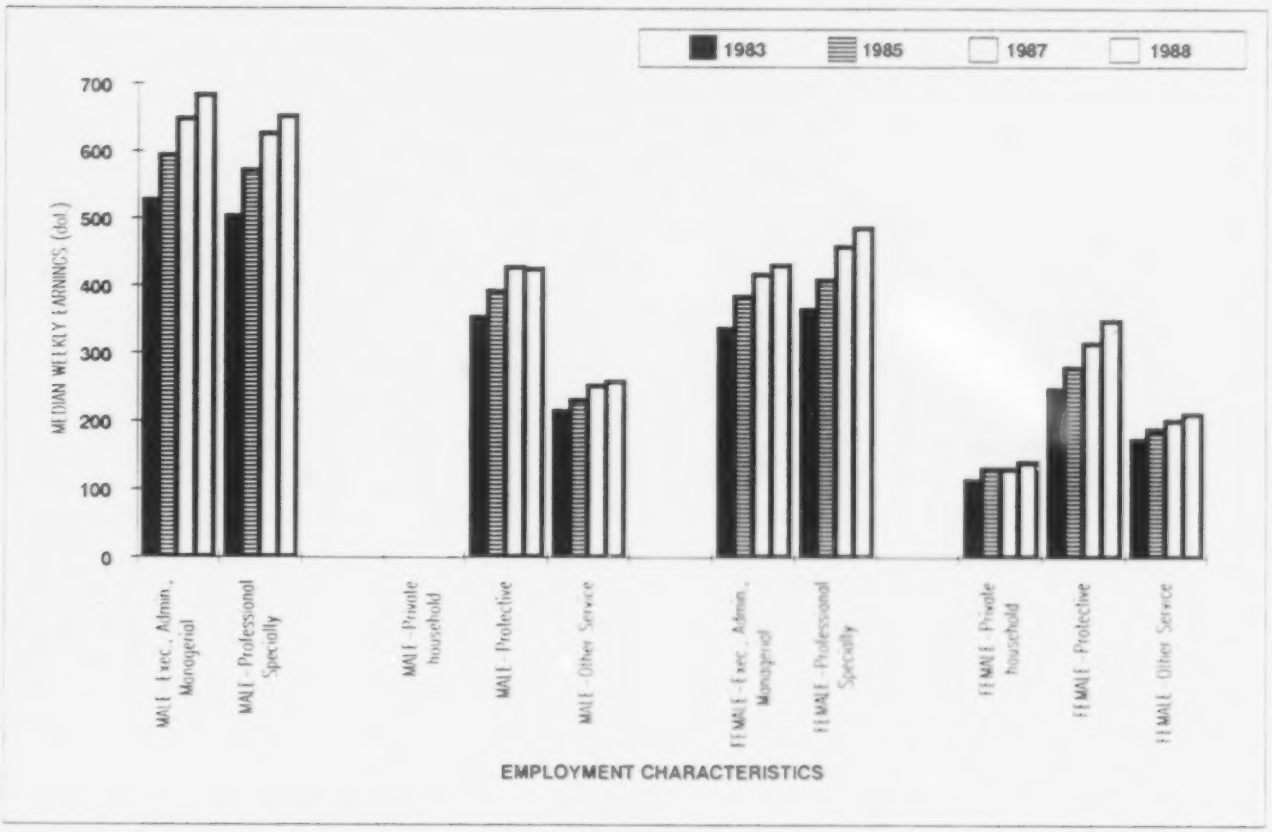
- The percent of White Voters declined 2.7% between 1976 and 1988.
- The number of Black Voters increased 1.5% between 1976 and 1988. The number of Hispanic Voters increased 1.2 % during the same period.

TOPIC: MARKETING,
SERVICES/PROGRAMS

FULL-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1983-1988

	MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (dollars)			
CHARACTERISTIC	1983	1985	1987	1988
MALE-Exec., Admin., Managerial	530	593	647	682
MALE-Professional Specialty	506	571	625	651
MALE-Private household	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALE-Protective	355	391	427	424
MALE-Other Service	217	230	251	257
FEMALE-Exec., Admin., Managerial	339	383	416	430
FEMALE-Professional Specialty	367	408	458	485
FEMALE-Private household	116	130	130	139
FEMALE-Protective	250	278	314	347
FEMALE-Other Service	176	188	201	210

(B) Data Not Shown Where Base Is Less Than $50,000



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and Employment and Earnings, January Issues.

Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers, By Selected Characteristics:
1983-1988

Note: There are generally two key elements in doing a Wage and Salary Analysis: a cross tabulation of Sex and Race with Experience. For the purposes of this table, only Sex and Type of employment activity will be shown to indicate those differences between Set Scale Salaries and Negotiated/Subjective Salaries.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial
In 1983, Females earned 64% of Males' Median Weekly Salary
In 1988, Females earned 63% of Males' Median Weekly Salary

Professional Speciality
In 1983, Females earned 72.5% of Males' Median Weekly Salary
In 1988, Females earned 74.5% of Males' Median Weekly Salary

Private Household (Domestic work, Babysitting, etc.)
Inconclusive; data not shown for Male Median Weekly Salary

Protective (Police, Security, etc.)
In 1983, Females earned 70.4% of Males' Median Weekly Salary
In 1988, Females earned 81.8% of Males' Median Weekly Salary

Other Service
In 1983, Females earned 81.8% of Males' Median Weekly Salary
In 1988, Females earned 81.7% of Males' Median Weekly Salary

Copyright Registration, By Subject Matter: 1985 – 1988

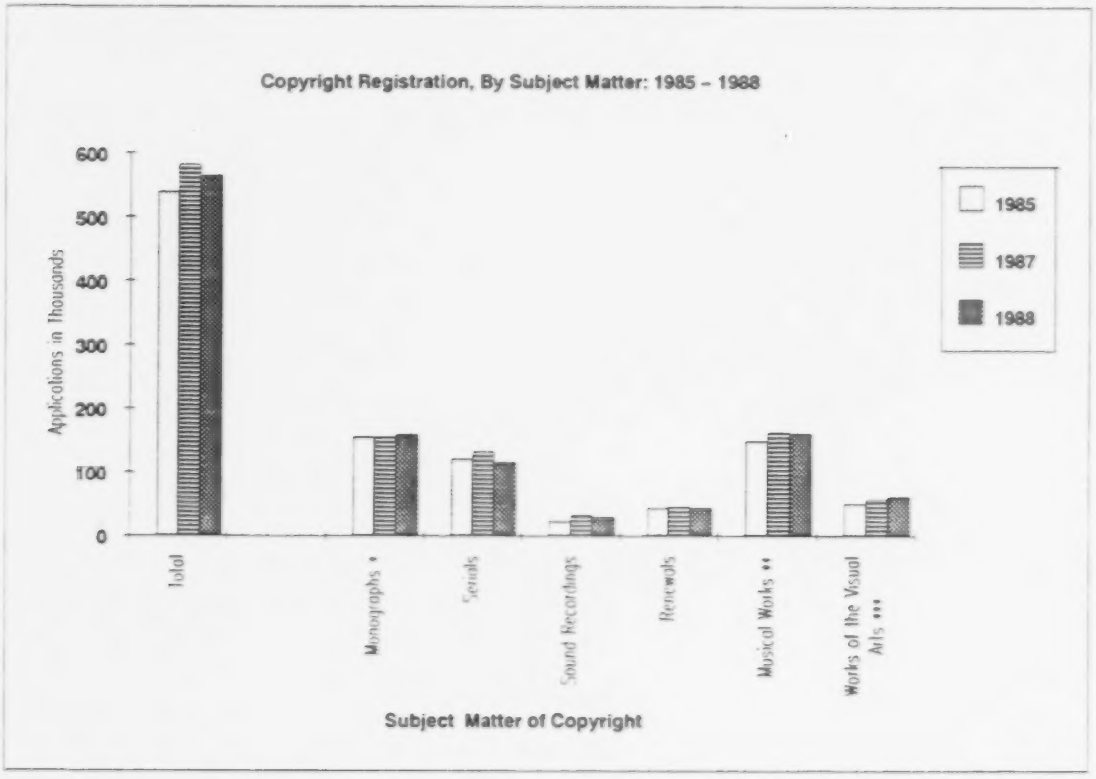
[Number in Thousands]

Subject Matter of Copyright	1985	1987	1988
Total	538.9	581.0	564.4
Monographs *	154.5	153.9	158.1
Serials	120.0	131.0	114.0
Sound Recordings	22.7	31.9	28.6
Renewals	43.8	45.5	43.8
Musical Works **	147.9	161.6	159.5
Works of the Visual Arts ***	50.0	57.1	60.4

* Includes computer software and machine readable works.

** Includes dramatic works, accompanying music, choreography, pantomimes, motion pictures and film strips.

*** Two–dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions; sculptural works; technical drawings and models; photographs; commercial prints and labels; works of applied arts, cartographic works and multimedia works.

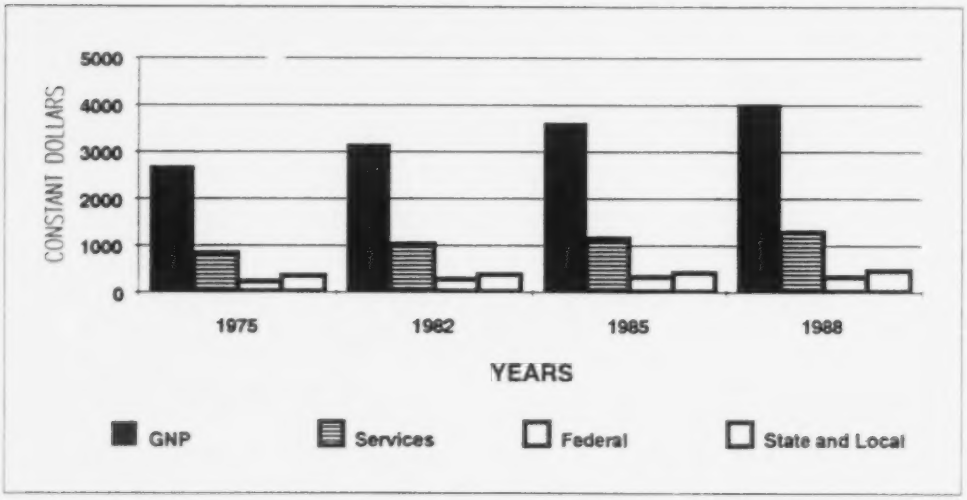


Source: Library of Congress, Annual Report: 1988–1989

Copyright Registration

- In 1985, Copyrighted Monographs exceeded Copyrighted Musical Works by 6.6 thousand items.
- In 1988, this difference reversed direction with Copyrighted Musical Works exceeding Copyrighted Monographs by 1.3 thousand items.
- Other than Copyrighted Musical Works and Monographs, there were no dramatic shifts or fluctuations in Copyrighted materials between 1985 and 1988.

GNP in Constant (1982) Dollars, by Selected Industry



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts of the U.S., Survey of Current Business, and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Constant Dollars (1982)

(In Billions)

Item	Years			
	1975	1982	1985	1988
GNP	2695	3166	3618.7	4024.4
Services	829.8	1027	1152.3	1280.2
Federal	226.3	272.7	326	328.9
State and Local	354.6	369	405.2	456.2

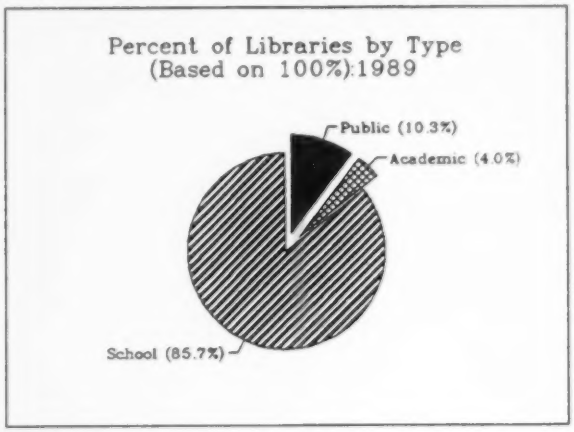
* The Gross National Product (GNP) is defined as the total value of a nation's annual output of goods and services.

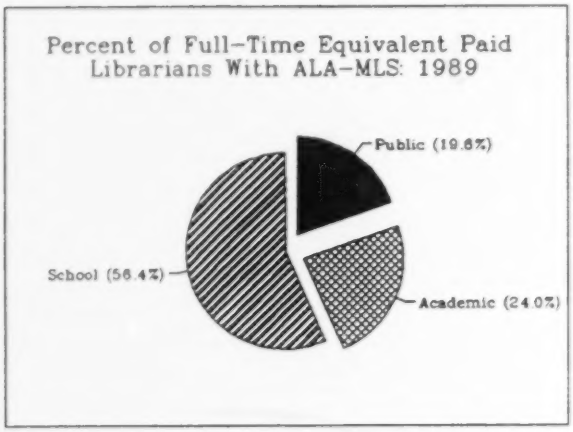
* Between 1975 and 1988, a 13-year span, the Gross National Product (GNP) increased 49.3%, or an average of 3.8% annually.

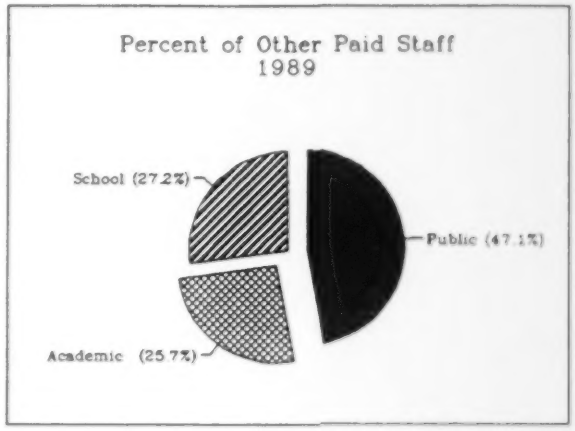
* During the same 13-year period, Services GNP increased 35%, Federal GNP increased 31%, and State and Local GNP increased 22%.

* Despite the State and Local GNP increase, it was 9% lower than the Federal GNP increase, and 13% lower than the Services GNP.

LIBRARY STAFF PROFILE FOR ACADEMIC, PUBLIC, AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES







Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Library Statistics Program.
Note: Data for Federal and Special Libraries are unavailable; definitional as well as reporting inconsistencies are the primary cause. Until the Federal-State Cooperative for Public Library Data (FSCS) was implemented, it was not possible to derive an exact count for public libraries. The years 1988-89 represent the first time that libraries, by type, have been compared to one another, statistically.

PERCENT OF LIBRARIES BY TYPE

- In 1989-90, there were 87,031 Academic, Public, and School Libraries in the United States. From that number, 74,625 were School Libraries and Media Centers (85.7%). Academic Libraries accounted for 3,438 (4%), while the total for Public Libraries was 8,968 (10.3).

LIBRARY STAFF PROFILE

- School Libraries and Media Centers employ the largest number of Librarians (56%), followed by Academic Libraries (24%), and finally, Public Libraries (20%).

- Public Libraries employ the largest share of Other Paid Staff (all staff excluding Librarians) with 47.1% of the total. Both School Libraries and Media Centers, and Academic Libraries employ approximately the same percentage of Other Paid Staff with 27.2% and 25.7%, respectively.

Number of School Library Media Staff Per Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, By State: School Year 1987-1988

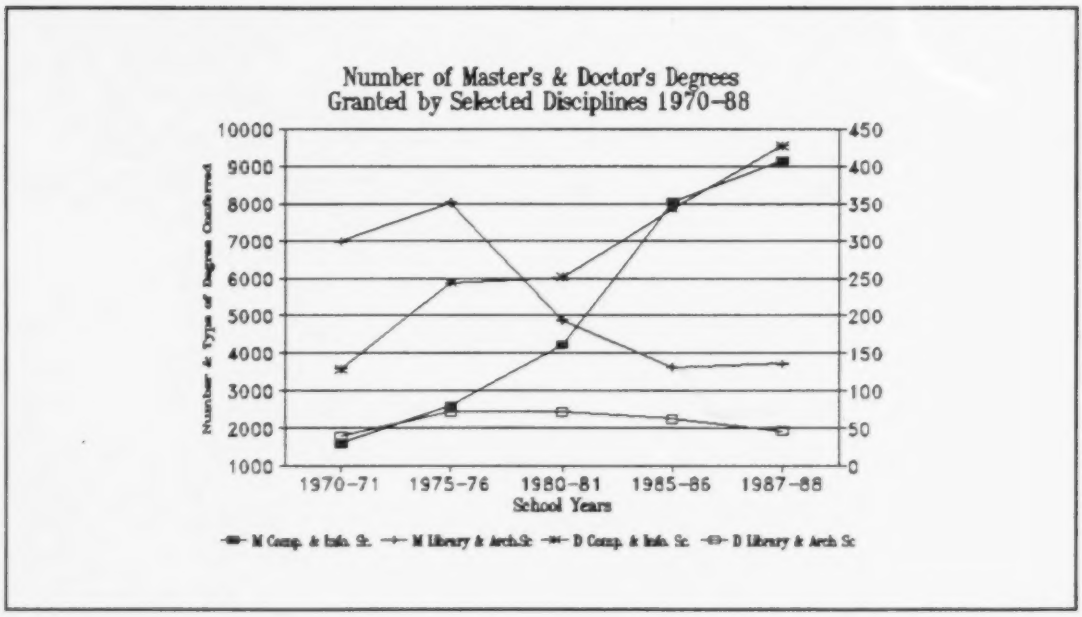
State	Number of Students in Public Elem. & Sec. Schools	Number of Librarians & Library Support	Number of Library Staff Per 1,000 Students	State Ranking
Total	40,024,253	71,320	178	
Alabama	729,243	1,207	166	35
Alaska	105,678	130	123	45
Arizona	572,421	1,144	200	25
Arkansas	437,036	897	205	23
California	4,489,322	1,188	026	50
Colorado	580,236	1,890	302	3
Connecticut	465,465	635	136	43
Delaware	95,659	175	183	31
District of Columbia	86,435	182	211	21
Florida	1,884,774	2,421	145	40
Georgia	1,110,947	1,859	167	33
Hawaii	166,160	258	155	38
Idaho	212,444	307	145	41
Illinois	1,811,448	3,823	211	20
Indiana	984,129	2,396	249	10
Iowa	480,828	1,689	351	1
Kansas	421,112	1,266	301	4
Kentucky	642,696	1,443	225	13
Louisiana	793,093	1,145	144	42
Maine	211,817	483	219	16
Maryland	683,797	1,422	208	22
Massachusetts	825,320	955	116	48
Michigan	1,606,344	2,997	187	28
Minnesota	721,481	1,575	218	17
Mississippi	505,550	Not reported	000	51
Missouri	802,060	1,273	159	37
Montana	152,207	329	216	18
Nebraska	268,100	498	186	29
Nevada	188,353	186	099	49
New Hampshire	166,045	475	286	6
New Jersey	1,092,982	2,778	254	8
New Mexico	287,229	639	222	14
New York	2,594,070	4,810	185	30
North Carolina	1,085,978	2,043	188	27
North Dakota	119,004	300	252	9
Ohio	1,793,411	3,961	221	15
Oklahoma	584,212	662	113	47
Oregon	455,895	759	166	34
Pennsylvania	1,668,542	3,151	189	26
Rhode Island	134,061	288	215	19
South Carolina	614,921	1,671	272	7
South Dakota	126,817	255	201	24
Tennessee	823,783	1,318	160	36
Texas	3,236,787	7,334	227	12
Utah	423,388	633	150	39
Vermont	92,755	325	350	2
Virginia	979,417	1,754	179	32
Washington	775,755	1,820	235	11
West Virginia	344,236	376	109	46
Wisconsin	772,383	2,302	298	5
Wyoming	98,455	133	135	44

Source: National Center For Education Statistics, State Profiles of Public Elementary And Secondary Education, 1987-88

Number of School Library Media Staff Per Elementary and Secondary School Building.
By State: School Year 1987-1988

State	Number of Public Schools	Number of Librarians & Library Support	Number of Library Staff Per School	State Ranking
TOTAL	83,248	71,320	1.17	
Alabama	1,298	1,207	0.93	27
Alaska	456	130	0.29	49
Arizona	965	1,144	1.19	7
Arkansas	1,112	897	0.81	33
California	7,123	1,188	0.17	50
Colorado	1,323	1,690	1.28	2
Connecticut	970	635	0.65	35
Delaware	167	175	1.05	14
District of Columbia	188	182	0.97	24
Florida	2,379	2,421	1.02	18
Georgia	1,724	1,859	1.08	12
Hawaii	229	258	1.13	10
Idaho	565	307	0.54	40
Illinois	4,283	3,823	0.90	28
Indiana	1,928	2,398	1.24	4
Iowa	1,633	1,689	1.03	16
Kansas	1,463	1,266	0.87	30
Kentucky	1,399	1,443	1.03	17
Louisana	1,599	1,145	0.72	34
Maine	749	463	0.62	37
Maryland	1,206	1,422	1.18	8
Massachusetts	1,795	955	0.53	41
Michigan	3,620	2,997	0.83	32
Minnesota	1,570	1,575	1.00	19
Mississippi	955	Not reported	0.00	
Missouri	2,150	1,273	0.59	38
Montana	775	329	0.42	43
Nebraska	1,537	498	0.32	47
Nevada	305	166	0.54	39
New Hampshire	435	475	1.09	11
New Jersey	2,246	2,778	1.24	5
New Mexico	648	639	0.99	21
New York	3,971	4,810	1.21	6
North Carolina	1,952	2,043	1.05	15
North Dakota	691	300	0.43	42
Ohio	3,743	3,961	1.06	13
Oklahoma	1,889	662	0.35	44
Oregon	1,214	759	0.63	36
Pennsylvania	3,313	3,151	0.95	26
Rhode Island	298	288	0.97	25
South Carolina	1,103	1,671	1.51	1
South Dakota	790	255	0.32	48
Tennessee	1,578	1,318	0.84	31
Texas	5,787	7,334	1.27	3
Utah	725	633	0.87	29
Vermont	333	325	0.98	23
Virginia	1,761	1,754	1.00	20
Washington	1,852	1,820	0.98	22
West Virginia	1,084	378	0.35	45
Wisconsin	2,002	2,302	1.15	9
Wyoming	389	133	0.34	46

Source : National Center For Education Statistics. State Profiles of Public Elementary and Secondary Education. 1987-88



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center For Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Survey (IPEDS)

Note: Beginning in 1982–83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy.

In the graph presented above the number of doctoral degrees are represented by the scale shown on the right side of the graph.

- On the Master's level, Computer and Information Sciences saw a steady increase in the number of degrees conferred from the 1970–71 level of 1,588 to 9,166 in 1987–88, a 570% increase. On the doctoral level, conferred degrees increased in number from the 1970–71 level of 128 to the 1987–88 level of 428, a 428% increase.

- On the Master's level, conferred degrees in Library and Archival Sciences show an upward motion from 1970–71 to 1975–76. From this point through to 1987–88, there is a steady decline in degrees awarded in this field. In 1987–88, there were 3,287 fewer degrees conferred than in 1970–71. On the Doctoral level, there was a slow increase until 1974–75, where a slight decline occurred. Peaks and valleys throughout the late 70s and early 80s, and 1984–85 represent the maximum number of conferred degrees so far (71). From that point on, however, a decline has occurred through to 1987–88, where only 7 degrees were above the 1970–71 level.

PRESERVATION			
State Archives Holdings: 43 States Reporting: 1986			
STATE	HOLDINGS (Cu. Ft.)	SPACE AVAILABLE (Cu. Ft.)	ACCESSIONS RATE (Cu. Ft.)
TOTAL	963, 502	228, 489	43, 276
Alabama	21, 648	56, 000	973
Alaska	3, 607	10, 000	0
Arizona	5, 100	0	150
Arkansas	6, 000	4, 000	0
California	55, 000	500	2, 000
Colorado	NR	NR	NR
Connecticut	23, 400	10, 000	800
Delaware	15, 000	0	200
Florida	27, 350	15, 000	2, 000
Georgia	85, 000	9, 000	3, 000
Hawaii	9, 199	1, 330	200
Idaho	7, 000	?	200
Illinois	60, 000	15, 000	900
Indiana	NR	NR	NR
Iowa	16, 200	5, 000	?
Kansas	12, 000	100	500
Kentucky	79, 100	17, 558	6, 500
Louisiana	15, 000	100	150
Maine	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	72, 798	0	5, 000
Massachusetts	NR	NR	NR
Michigan	15, 000	500	1, 200
Minnesota	37, 000	3, 000	3, 000
Mississippi	6, 919	200	80
Missouri	10, 605	1, 483	300
Montana	10, 000	6, 050	500
Nebraska	6, 250	1, 000	250
Nevada	5, 186	1, 233	100
New Hampshire	2, 850	85	75
New Jersey	11, 000	0	150
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR
New York	40, 000	2, 000	3, 500
North Carolina	30, 500	5, 000	1, 500
North Dakota	7, 000	3, 600	700
Ohio	9, 652	300	400
Oklahoma	23, 098	2, 000	800
Oregon	21, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Pennsylvania	28, 000	40, 750	600
Rhode Island	1, 800	0	0
South Carolina	15, 000	5, 700	420
South Dakota	3, 000	0	?
Tennessee	15, 400	?	250
Texas	26, 171	0	0
Utah	22, 530	7, 000	500
Vermont	700	500	75
Virginia	27, 535	0	1, 500
Washington	35, 000	0	2, 000
West Virginia	6, 425	3, 500	175
Wisconsin	32, 479	NR	1, 629
Wyoming	NR	NR	NR

Source: National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) 1986. Reprint 1988

State Archives Holdings

Note: This table shows data on the 43 states that responded to the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) Preservation Study Project Questionnaire. "NR" means that the state archives agency failed to return the questionnaire. "?" means that data could not be supplied. State Archives Holdings do not include archival materials held by Academic, School, or Public institutions.

- In 1986, the total State Archives Holdings reported by the 43 responding states was 963,502 cubic feet, with an annual accumulation rate of 43,276 cubic feet.

- The volume of reported holdings ranges from highs of 85,000 cubic feet in Georgia and 79,100 cubic feet in Kentucky to lows of 700 cubic feet in Vermont and 1,800 cubic feet in Rhode Island.

- Kentucky (6,500 cu. ft.), Maryland (5,000 cu. ft.), and New York (3,500 cu. ft.) projected the highest annual accession rates, while the three lowest projected annual accession rates were Mississippi (80 cu. ft.) and New Hampshire and Vermont (75 cu. ft. each).

- Collective available storage space for new accessions in state archives was estimated at 228,489 cubic feet. The two states with the highest available storage space for new accessions were Alabama (56,000 cu. ft.) and Pennsylvania (40,750 cu. ft.). Those states with the least amount of available storage space for new accessions were Kansas and Louisiana (100 cu. ft. each) and New Hampshire (85 cu. ft.). Delaware, Texas, Arizona, Tennessee, Maryland, Rhode Island, Washington and New Jersey reported that no archives storage space was available for new accessions.

PRESERVATION			
State Archives Overall and Preservation Budgets 43 States Reporting: 1986			
STATE	PRESERVATION BUDGET	STATE ARCHIVES BUDGET	% of BUDGET FOR PRESERVATION
TOTAL	$1,764,703	$17,742,157	9.95%
Alabama	$146,500	$449,500	32.59%
Alaska	0	$750,700	0.00%
Arizona	$51,850	$105,090	49.34%
Arkansas	$200,000	$701,312	28.52%
California	$58,326	$688,837	8.47%
Coloredo	NR	NR	NR
Connecticut	?	?	NR
Delaware	$9,200	$210,000	4.38%
Florida	$54,300	$325,000	16.71%
Georgia	$318,000	$3,350,000	9.49%
Hawaii	$7,385	$404,274	1.83%
Idaho	?	?	?
Illinois	$49,700	$873,000	5.69%
Indiana	NR	NR	NR
Iowa	$2,500	$89,000	2.81%
Kansas	0	$180,602	0.00%
Kentucky	$66,523	$250,000	26.61%
Louisiana	$4,500	$1,000,000	0.45%
Maine	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	$141,732	$982,330	14.43%
Massachusetts	NR	NR	NR
Michigan	$3,500	$230,000	1.52%
Minnesota	$110,000	$397,130	27.70%
Mississippi	$18,614	$81,737	22.77%
Missouri	$19,150	$89,700	21.35%
Montana	0	$150,390	0.00%
Nebraska	$16,575	$306,149	5.41%
Nevada	0	$115,810	0.00%
New Hampshire	$1,750	$27,000	6.48%
New Jersey	$10,000	$92,000	10.87%
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR
New York	$165,262	$681,900	24.24%
North Carolina	?	$1,570,545	0.00%
North Dakota	$1,500	$83,000	1.81%
Ohio	$2,000	$101,000	1.98%
Oklahoma	?	$126,204	0.00%
Oregon	0	$647,000	0.00%
Pennsylvania	$18,000	?	NR
Rhode Island	$5,000	$24,000	20.83%
South Carolina	$90,000	$775,000	11.61%
South Dakota	$150	$124,000	0.12%
Tennessee	$55,000	$268,631	20.47%
Texas	$51,320	$449,712	11.41%
Utah	$46,566	$323,854	14.38%
Vermont	$4,100	$47,300	8.67%
Virginia	$20,700	$520,450	3.98%
Washington	$15,000	$75,000	20.00%
West Virginia	0	$75,000	0.00%
Wisconsin	NR	NR	NR
Wyoming	NR	NR	NR

Source: National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) 1986 Reprint 1988

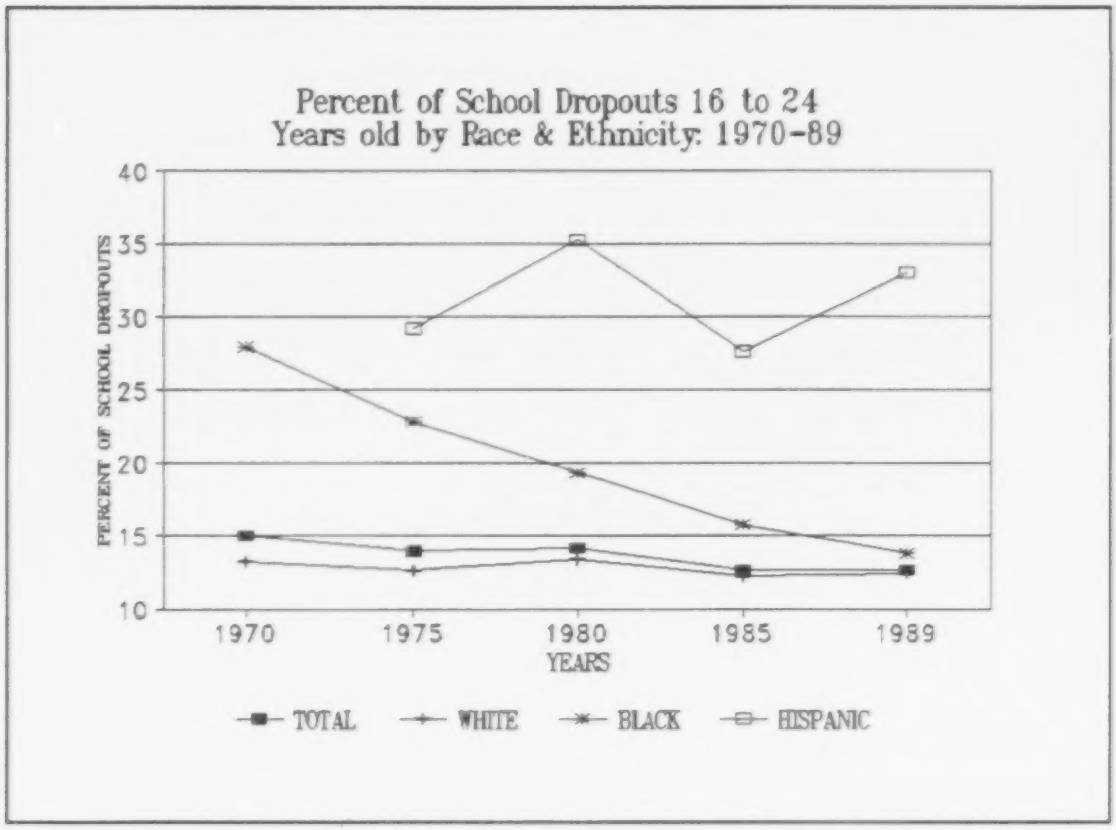
State Archives Overall and Preservation Budgets

Note: This table shows data on the 43 states that responded to the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) Preservation Study Project Questionnaire. "NR" means that the state archives agency failed to return the questionnaire. "?" means that data could not be supplied. State Archives Holdings do not include archival materials held by Academic, School, or Public institutions.

* The total State Archives Budget in 1986 for the 43 reporting states was $17,742,157. The percent of that budget specifically earmarked for Preservation was 9.95%, or $1,764,703.

* The state of Arizona specifically earmarked the highest percent of their overall State Archives Budget, 49.34% ($51,850) for Preservation.

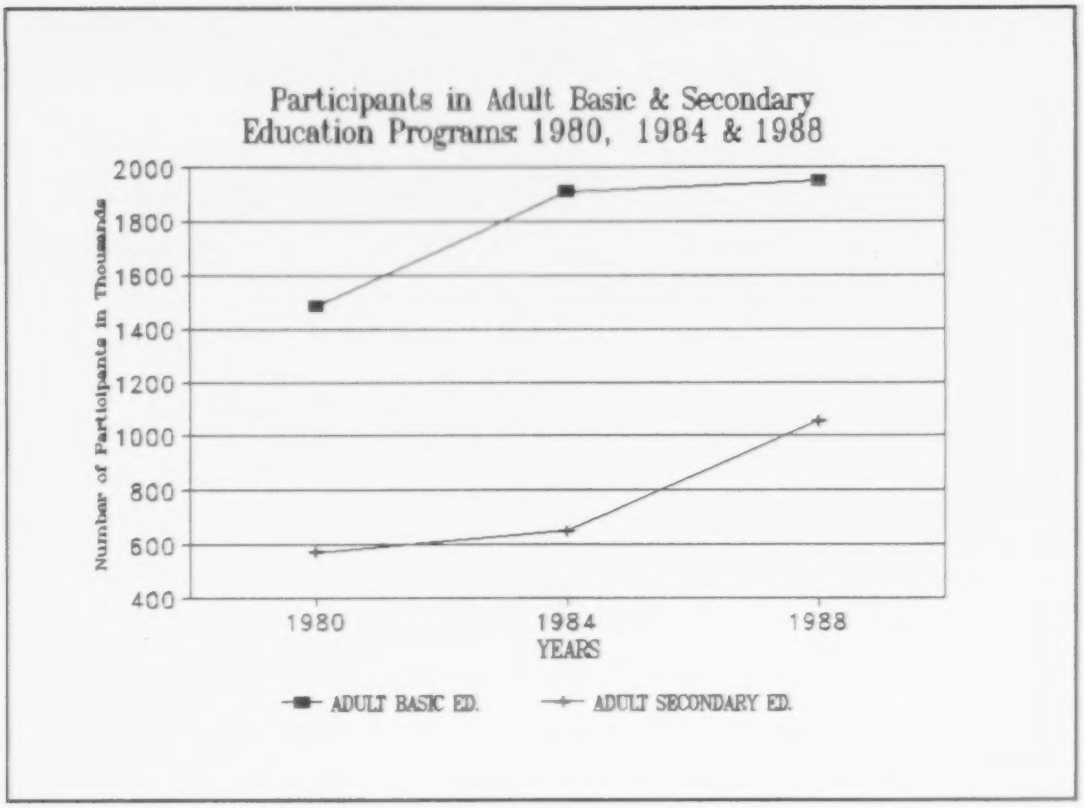
* The states of Alaska, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and West Virginia reserved no funds for Preservation in 1986.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Current Population and the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education States

Note: Dropouts are persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Individuals who have received GED credentials are counted as graduates.

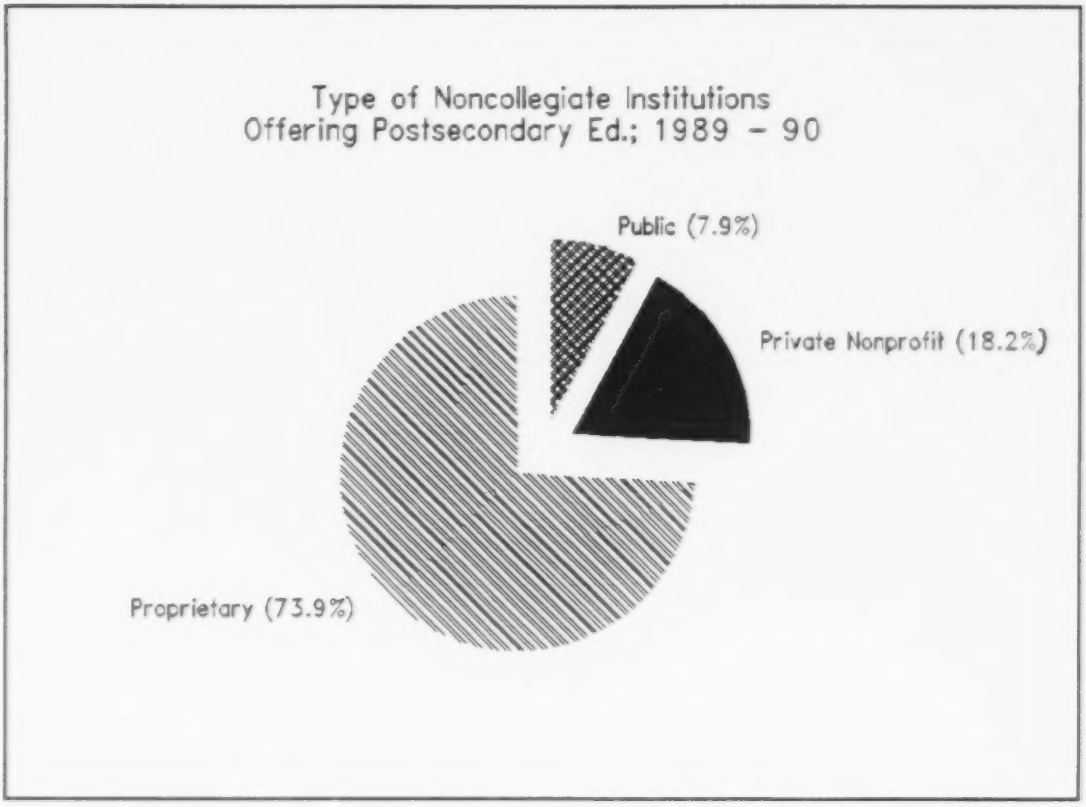
- The overall dropout rate has declined from the 1970 level of 13.9% to 12.6% in 1989. The dropout rate for white students has been the lowest of all races and in general has paralleled the overall rate since 1970.
- The most dramatic decline in the dropout rate occurred for the black race, which declined from the 1970 level of 27.9% to the 1989 level of 13.8%, a 14.1% drop.
- The dropout rate for the hispanic school age population continues to be very high and shows no sign of improvement. The 1972 level of 34.3% is about the same as the 1989 rate of 33.0%. The lowest dropout rate of this population was achieved in 1985 with 27.6%.



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

- Number of participants enrolled in adult basic education increased between 1980 and 1984 by 500,000 and increased only slightly between 1984 and 1988. Enrollment increased from 1.4 million in 1980 to 1.9 million in 1988, a 31% gain over the 8 year period.

- Impressive as the gain in adult basic education was in the 8 year period, the largest increase was registered by adult secondary education, which went from 570,000 participants in 1980 to 1.0 million in 1988, a 84% gain. For adult secondary education the largest increase in the number of participants has occurred since 1984. Between 1980 and 1984 only 100,000 joined the program; however, since 1984 an additional 400,000 are now participating.

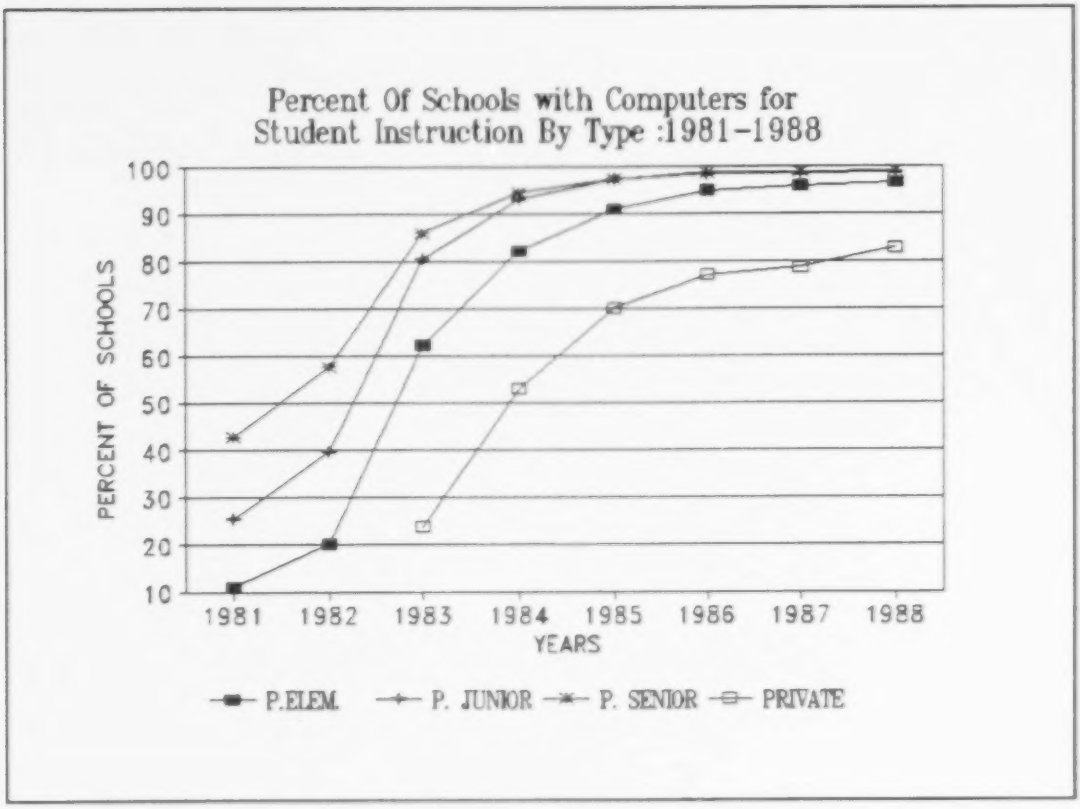


Source: U.S.Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

Note: The term "Noncollegiate Institutions" is defined to mean: any institution offering education beyond high school, but are not accredited as a degree granting institutions by either the Department of Education or one of the collegiate accrediting associations.

- In 1989–90, 8% of the noncollegiate institutions offering postsecondary educational opportunities are publicly owned; 92% are either for profit (proprietary) or private nonprofit institutions.

- The vast majority, 74%, are proprietary, and 18% are private nonprofit institutions. Data from the same source cited above indicates that the population over 35 is attending educational institutions in ever increasing numbers, either to upgrade their skills, acquire new skills, launch a new career, or entertainment.



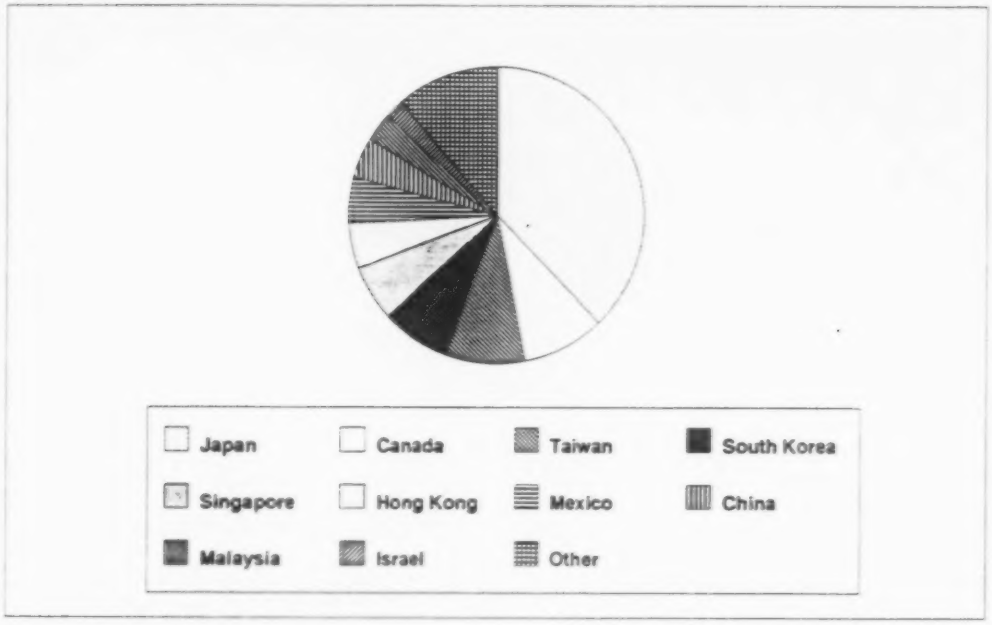
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations.

- In 1981 a small percent of Public Schools had microcomputers. Seven years later, in 1988, virtually all Public Schools had access to personal computers. 96.8% of Public Elementary, 98.8% of Public Junior and 99.1% of Public Senior High Schools had microcomputers, compared to 82.8% of the Private Schools.

- However the same report that provided the information presented above indicated in 1988 the overall student to microcomputer ratio for Public Schools was 26.9 compared to 23.5 for Private Schools. Public Elementary Schools had 32.4, Junior 23.8, and Senior High Schools 22.8.

Top 10 U.S. Trade Partners ($ thousands): 1989
Communications Products – Imports

	Thousands of $	% of Total
Japan	3,177,250	37.78%
Canada	771,035	9.17%
Taiwan	737,511	8.77%
South Korea	629,782	7.49%
Singapore	516,712	6.14%
Hong Kong	420,637	5.00%
Mexico	417,482	4.96%
China	361,000	4.29%
Malaysia	272,428	3.24%
Israel	172,422	2.05%
Other	932,860	11.11%
Total US Import	**8,409,119**	**100.00%**



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

* In 1989, the total U.S. Imports of Communication Products was $8,409,119,000.

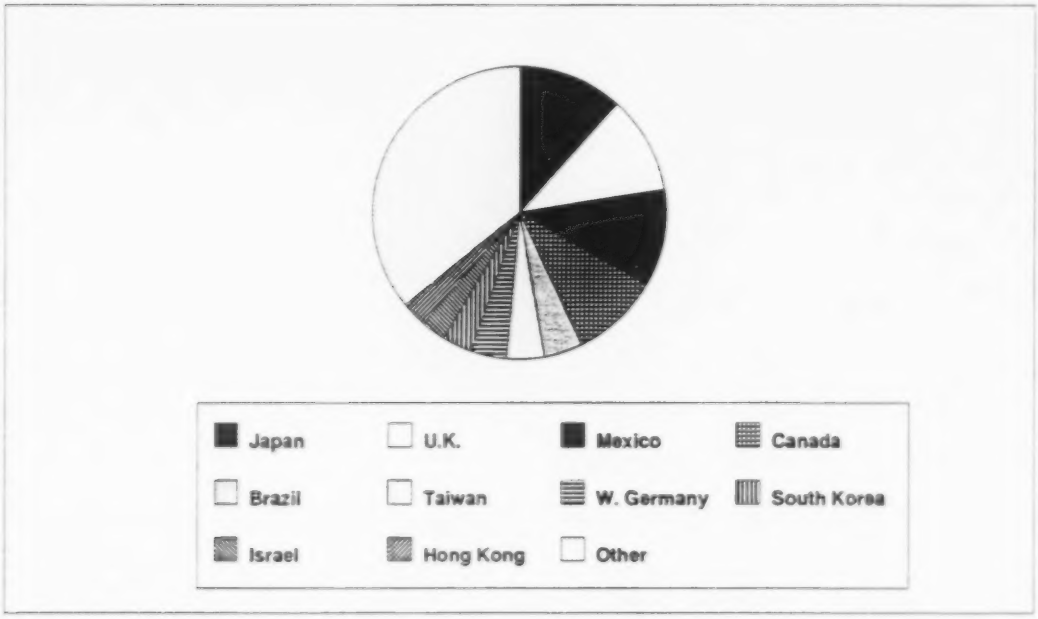
* Japan accounted for almost 38% ($3,177,250,000) of Communication Products Imports to the U.S., a level more than 3 times greater than Canada, the next leading supplier, which accounted for 9% ($771,035,000).

* The top ten importers accounted for 89% of total Communication Products Imports for 1989.

* Overall, the Communications sector registered a trade deficit of $1.69 billion in 1989. (Refer to Exports Table)

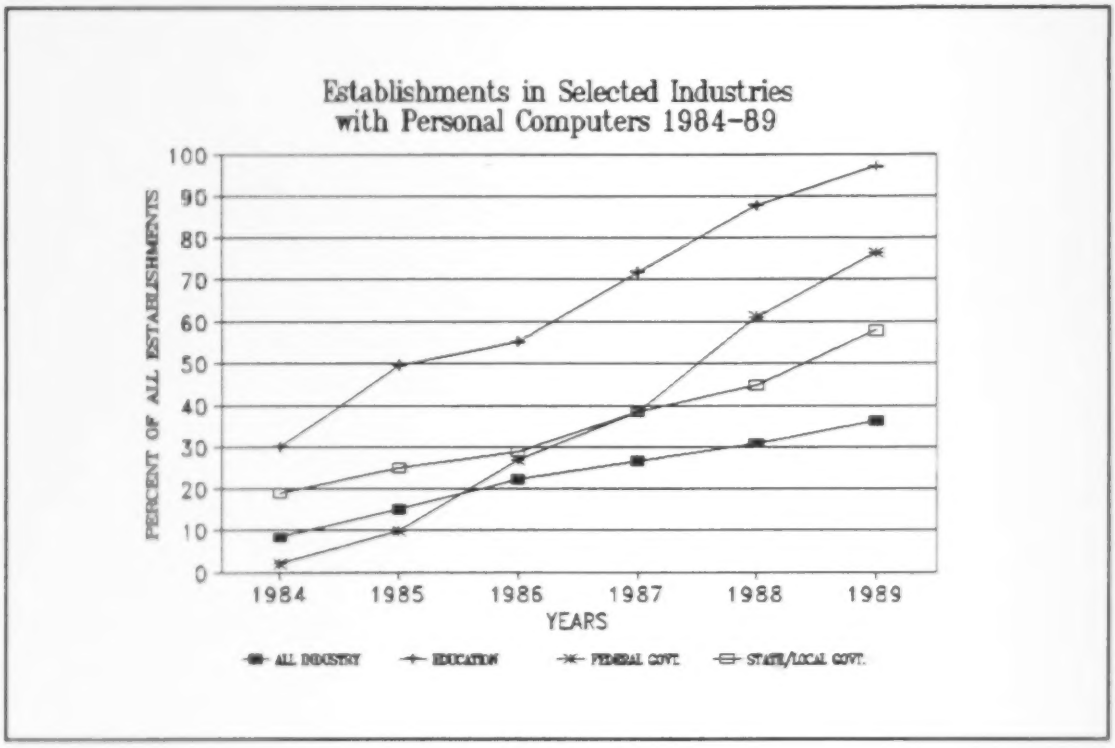
Top 10 U.S. Trade Partners ($ thousands): 1989
Communications Products – Exports

	Thousands of $	% of Total
Japan	789,941	11.75%
U.K.	730,890	10.87%
Mexico	715,249	10.64%
Canada	644,660	9.59%
Brazil	297,688	4.43%
Taiwan	290,812	4.33%
W. Germany	256,499	3.81%
South Korea	215,487	3.20%
Israel	200,798	2.99%
Hong Kong	174,295	2.59%
Other	2,407,489	35.80%
Total US Export	**6,723,808**	**100.00%**



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

* In 1989, the total U.S. Exports of Communication Products was $6,723,808,000.
* Japan was the number one destination for U.S. Communication Products, taking in $790 million, or 11.8% of the total.
* Other leading export markets were the United Kingdom and Mexico, each accounting for over 10% of the total.
* U.S. Exports of Communications Products are less heavily concentrated in the top ten markets than imports; in 1989, the top ten markets accounted for 64.2% of Communication Exports. (Refer to Imports Table).

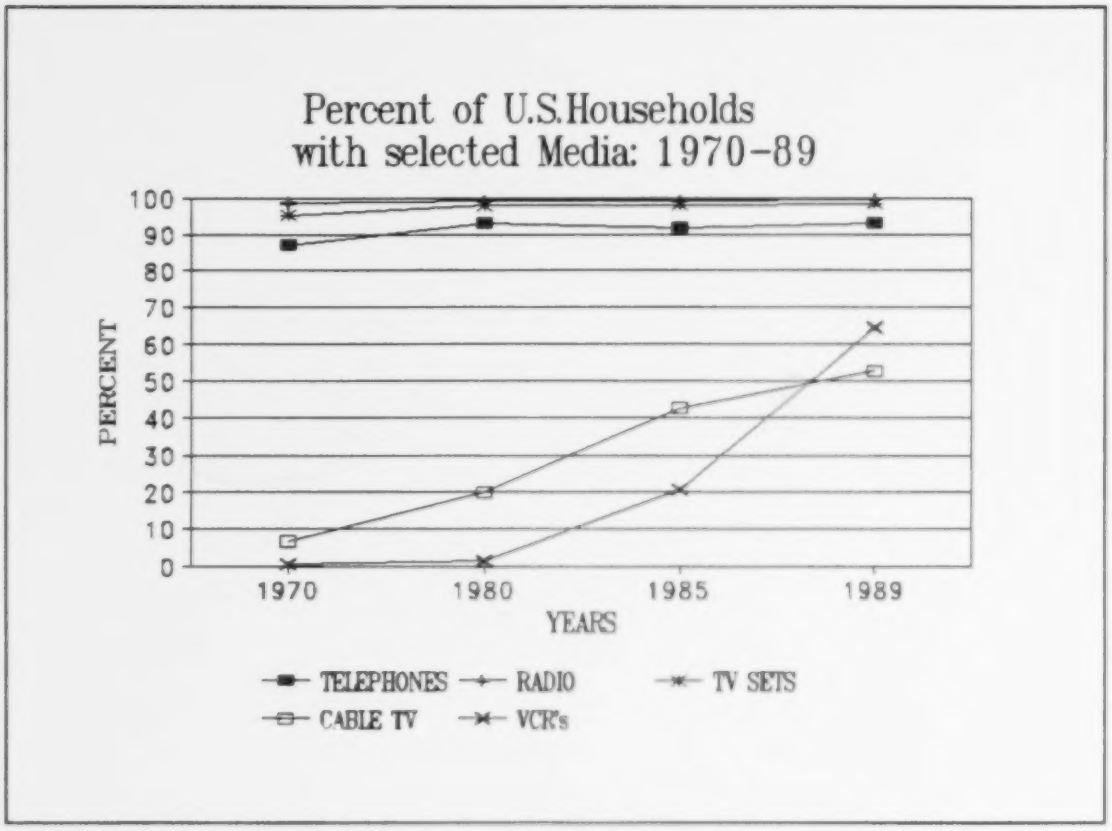


Source: U.S.Bureau of the Census, Special Report "Computers in the Office 1984 to 1989".

Note: The "All Industry" line on the chart above includes: Agriculture; Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation; Wholesale and Retail trade; Finance; Insurance; Real Estate; Legal and Health Services.

- Of all industries in the United States in 1989, Education (which also includes Libraries) had the highest percentage of establishments using personal computers with 97% having at least one personal computer. From the same source cited above, Education also had the lowest ratio of personal computers to workers.

- For all establishments in the United States only 8.3% had a personal computer in 1984. The ratio grew to 36.1% in 1989. Only 2% of the federal establishments had a personal computer in 1984, but over the next five years the percentage grew to 76.4%. State & Local governments had 17% more establishments using personal computers than the federal government in 1984; in 1989, however, they had 20% fewer establishments using computers compared to the federal government.

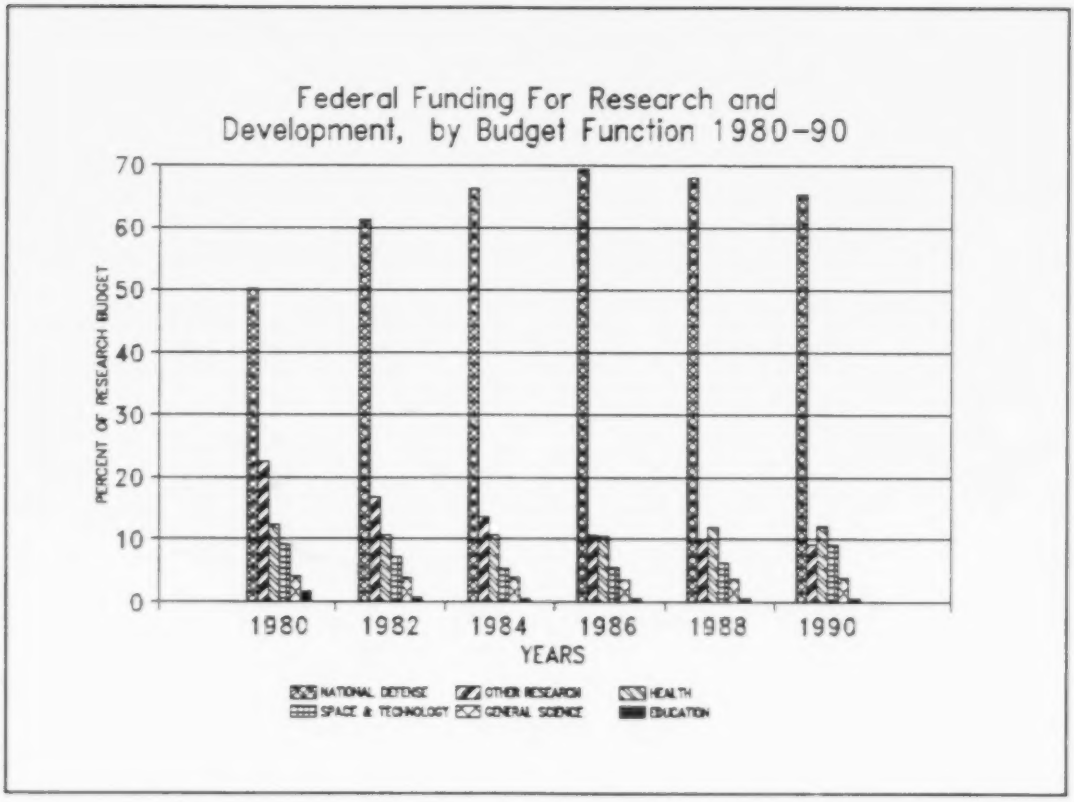


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing (1970 & 80), Current Population Surv[illegible], 1985 & 89.

- Virtually every American household, 99.5%, had a radio by 1989, followed closely in ownership by a television set. In 1970, 95.3%, of American households indicated they owned a television set. By 1989 this figure had risen to 98.2%.

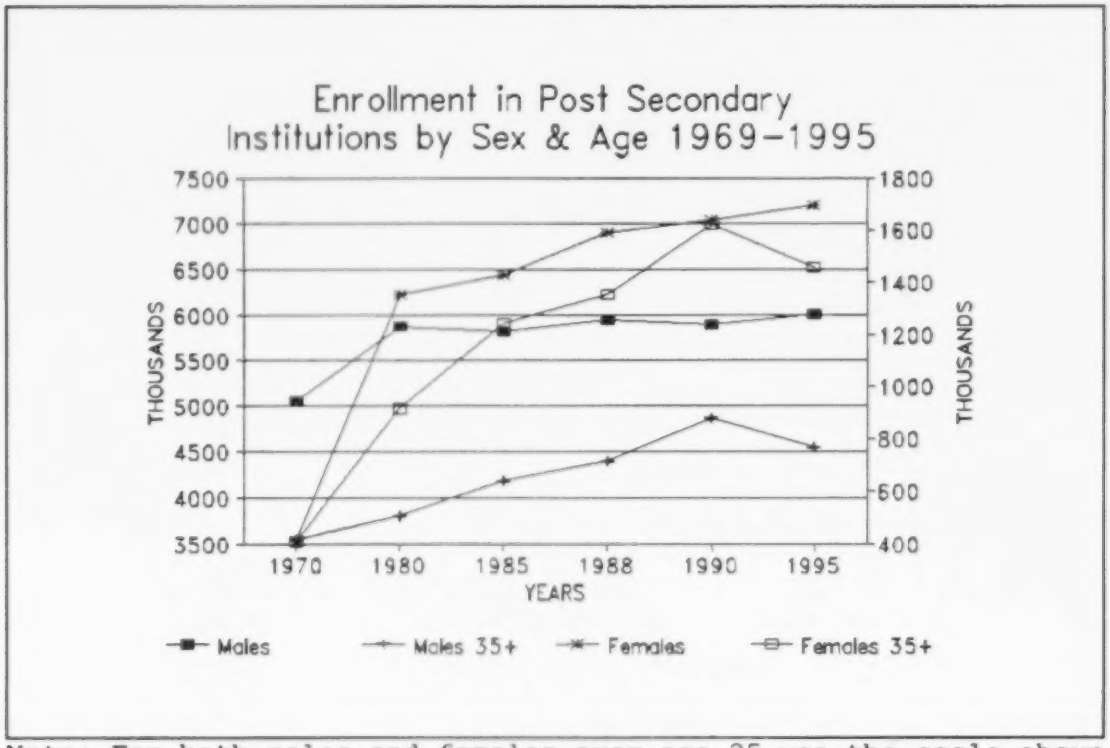
- The number of households reporting they have telephone service rose from 87.0% in 1970 to 93.0% in 1989.

- The new forms of communication that are of a discretionary nature have shown dramatic growth since 1980. Cable TV started from a base of 6.7% of U.S. households in 1970 to the 1989 level of 52.8%. An even more spectacular growth has been registered by the video cassette recorder (VCR), which started with less than 1% in 1970 and only 1.1% ten years later; however, between 1980 and 1989, a 9 year period, the number of households owning a VCR increased by 63.5% to the 1989 level of 64.6%.



Source: U.S. National Science Foundation; Annual Report: 1990

- Funding for National Defense research increased between 1980 and 1990 from 50% to 70% of the total funding for research, a 20% increase.
- Over the 10-year period Space and Technology declined 4%, Health 2%, and Education 1%, while General Science stayed about the same.
- The largest decline occurred in the area of Other Research, which declined 12%. The category is composed of research for: Energy; Transportation; Agriculture; Justice; and Environment.
- The Education category includes research in Library and Information Science.



Note: For both males and females over age 35 use the scale shown on the right

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Survey (IPEDS).

* Between 1970 and 1980 the number of males attending postsecondary institutions increased by 16%, however the female enrollment increased 76%. The number of students over age 35 increased substantially during this same time period. Students over the age of 35 were the fastest growing category for both males and females. Males increased 22%, and females increased 123%.

* Throughout the 1980's, the largest growing category continued to be the over 35 age group. Females students in the 25 to 34 age group also posted substantial gains in the early 1980s.

* Continued gain in postsecondary enrollment is expected throughout the 1990s for both males and females. However, we are expecting a decline in the over 35 age category between 1990-95. This would be the first decline ever experienced by this age group, and is the only age category expected to decline in the 1990-95 time period.

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